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FIFTH ROUND OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS ENDS

Statement Issued

LD262315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2225 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, 27 Jun (TASS) -- The USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons has issued a statement that says:

On 26 June, Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, made a statement for the press in which he summed up the results of the recently completed fifth round of talks. The evaulations he expressed do not correspond to the actual state of affairs at the talks, and, therefore present it in a distorted form.

The fact is that for the whole round there were no changes in the position of the U.S. delegation to facilitate the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on questions of preventing an arms race in space and halting it on earth. The U.S. side simply did not contribute any kind of positive proposals. It continued to block progress at the talks, adhered to its former unconstructive positions, which cannot serve as the basis for an agreement, and evaded a businesslike review of the proposals of the Soviet side. In particular, this concerns the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons, on which the United States continues up to the present to adhere to its position of 5 years standing, which long ago became obsolete.

In all three groups at the talks the USSR delegation has undertaken new and serious steps aimed at achieving very rapid progress. In the group on space weapons, in the group on strategic weapons and in the group on medium-range nuclear weapons, the Soviet delegation put forward proposals that were detailed, balanced and took account of the interests of both sides and that could form a good basis for solving, in the very near future, the problem of ending the arms race in all spheres and of radical reduction of nuclear weapons.

Thus, on the questions of strategic offensive weapons, the Soviet side fully keeps on the negotiating table its proposal for 50 percent reductions in the corresponding nuclear weapons of the USSR and the United States. We give preference to such a radical solution and we are ready to try to reach an agreement on it immediately, now.

However, at this round of the talks the U.S. side has continued stubbornly to stand on its old proposals of 1 November, last year, which only announce the aim of 50 percent reductions but which in fact envisage a sharp increase, by several thousand units, in the number of nuclear charges the United States has at its disposal at the present time.

Taking this into account and in the interests of getting out of the impasse that has been created by the actions of the United States, the Soviet side, during the past round, put forward an intermediate option for reducing strategic offensive armaments providing for somewhat less than the 50 percent formula, but nevertheless for equivalent deep reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the sides. Such reductions could be implemented provided an accord is reached on not quitting the ABM Treaty for a minimum of 15 years. We regard it as a step toward implementing reductions of 50 perecent in the corresponding nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States.

Major proposals were submitted by the Soviet side on issues also relating to verification. We are in favor of a strict and adequate verification of the fulfillment of the undertaken commitments, if necessary right up to on-site inspection. Indeed it has become clear that the U.S. side is only talking of verification.

In practice it has been in every way avoiding an objective examination of this issue too.

We are forced to note with regret that all the efforts made by the Soviet delegation to move the negotiatons out of their present deadlock have not yet received support from the U.S. delegation, and all the responsibility for the absence of positive results at the negotiations on nuclear and space armaments lies fully with the U.S. side.

TASS on Fifth Round

LD261948 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The fifth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms that lasted for some 50 days, ended here today.

The Soviet Union, firmly adhering to the line at practical quest for mutually acceptable agreements in Geneva announced during the fifth round the new concrete initiatives on all the three directions of the talks, that is, on problems of space, strategic and medium-range nuclear arms.

Thus, both at the talks and outside their framework, the Soviet Union was doing everything to create the atmosphere favouring the achievement of appropriate agreements. The Soviet Union, specifically, extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till August 6 of this year and again proposed the USA to join it. The Warsaw Treaty member-states made a joint initiative for a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, the initiative which considerably supplements and shores up the Soviet programme of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. All these steps clearly show the Soviet Union's striving for arrangements aimed at the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation, at the consolidation of stability and peace.

It would seem the U.S. side should give a positive answer to these constructive and far-reaching Soviet initiatives. But again, this has not happened. During the fifth round, the U.S. side has not advanced anything positive and concrete that could help bring closer the stands and set the beginning to the process of achieving arrangements, specifically, on separate aspects of preventing an arms race in space, of the reduction of strategic arms, as well as on the question of medium-range nuclear arms.

Particular acuteness at the past round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms was assumed by questions of verification, to which the Soviet Union attaches special importance. For without verification which leads to the confidence that the obligations assumed are strictly observed, arms limitation and reduction and disarmament are unthinkable.

Summing up the results of the fifth round, one should exphasise the fact that the Soviet Union has made important, far-reaching fundamental proposals which have not been answered by the United States. All this indicates the need for a revision of the present approach of the U.S. Administration to the Geneva talks, since overcoming the impasse now fully depends on Washington.

It is noted in the diplomatic and public circles here that during the intermission the U.S. side will, possibly, realise the need for a fresh approach to the Geneva talks so as at last to open the way for the achievement of appropriate arrangements.

Petrovskiy Comments

LD251732 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

Today not a single state has any other way for surviving but attainment of political solutions and working out of agreements on limiting and reducing arsenals of destruction, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Speaking at a press conference here, he pointed out that nobody could defend itself single-handed with military technical means, with defence on land and in space.

The Soviet representative singled out the problem of banning nuclear tests as the top priority task. Its solution is blocked only by the USA which needs nuclear explosions to develop new types and systems of nuclear and space weapons.

In his statement at the press conference he pointed to the importance of the new Soviet proposals aimed at accelerating the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear and space weapons. The Soviet representative also emphasized the all-embracing nature of the recent proposals by the Warsaw Treaty countries on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe whose implementation would make it possible to cut numerical strength of troops on the continent by over one million by the beginning of the 1990's. This initiative of the socialist countries is of significance both as an independent move to lessen the military danger on the continent and as a substantial buttress to efforts in the sphere of nuclear disarmament.

It was pointed out that a discrepancy had developed between the state of affairs at the negotiations on disarmament and the buildup in armaments under the present complicated international conditions, the responsibility for which is borne by the USA and its close allies, which did not wish to bring down the level of military preparations. The amelioration of such a situation needs efforts of all peaceful states and active participation of all and everyone. In our nuclear-space age there are no and cannot be bystanders in disarmament and in ensuring universal security, noted the Soviet representative.

PETROVSKIY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ROME

AU270835 Rome ANSA in English 0834 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, June 26 -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy told the Italian House Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday that the Soviet Union "is deeply convinced that it is possible to reach an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, independent of the outcome of nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva."

Petrovskiy, in a press conference following his appearance, added that "an agreement to eliminate both American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe could be reached in the eventual summit between American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev." The Soviet diplomat went on to say that the summit "must have content." According to Petrovskiy, the Americans want to have the summit in December, "but the meeting would have no sense if it does not resolve specific problems, such as the elimination of missiles or the ban on nuclear experiments". The Soviet deputy foreign minister observed that "dialogue for dialogue's sake serves no purpose".

Petrovskiy accused the Reagan administration of wanting only a dialogue of words, "not backed up by facts".

He went on to say that the American Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) was not all "defensive", but would allow the U.S. "greater protection for a first-strike nuclear attack". It is for this reason, the Soviet diplomat repeated, that the Soviet Union is opposed to SDI and in favor of "an international organization which would have the task of developing the peaceful use of space."

During the House Foreign Relations Committee meeting, held behind closed doors, Petrovskiy, according to Socialist Deputy Valdo Spini, said that the Soviet Union might accept the research stage of SDI, "but only if it is limited to the laboratory stage and not that of producing prototypes". During his press conference, the Soviet deputy foreign minister also touched on the problems in the Mediterranean and terrorism. In answer to a question on whether the Soviet Union would send more powerful missiles to Libya, Petrovskiy said that "no decision has been made and none would be made which would appear unfriendly to Italy."

Petrovskiy then repeated the Soviet proposal for an international conference to guarantee security and peace in the Mediterranean as well as examine the problem of terrorism.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister had been invited to appear before the House Foreign Relations Committee by its chairman, Giorgio La Malfa, as part of a series of meetings between house members and international political figures to examine East-West relations. The committee has already received U.S. Ambassador Paul Nitze, and has scheduled meetings with NATO's Secretary-General Lord Carrington and former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Petrovskiy praised the committee's initiative and underlined the "special" importance of dialogue in the present political situation, "in which the arms race risks making all of us prisoners of the chance of errors." The Soviet deputy foreign minister then said that the April 26 Soviet nuclear disaster at its Chernobyl plant "showed how necessary it is that we all work together for the safe development of nuclear energy and for true nuclear security". Petrovskiy then rejected all charges of an information gap by the Soviet Union and ended his press conference by calling for "cooperation between the press and diplomacy."

The Soviet ambassador to Rome, Nikolay Lunkov, was also present at the press conference and recalled that "Gorbachev has said that the USSR is ready to cooperate with Italy on international problems, on the Mediterranean and the Middle East". The Soviet ambassador then said that there had been no new developments regarding the eventual visit to Italy by Gorbachev. He limited himself to saying that the visit would take place, "but no date has yet been fixed".

TASS Report

LD271027 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 27 TASS -- A press conference of Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy has been held here.

Vladimir Petrovskiy, who came to Rome at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy's Parliament, drew the journalists' attention to the programme of establishing a comprehensive system of international security which was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed that the way to a safe world was through the limitation of armaments and through disarmament. Representatives of the press were briefed on the Soviet Union's latest steps in different areas of the struggle for disarmament.

Much attention at the press conference was paid to new initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries, advanced at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty-member states in Budapest.

Realisation of these proposals would help reduce the strength of the opposing military groupings in Europe by one million not later than the early 1990's.

The European aspect of the Soviet foreign policy was noted and our country's allegiance to continuation of the process ushered in Helsinki was emphasized.

It was said that the European peoples should exert joint efforts so that in the present-day complicated international conditions the European Continent should be an example to others, that it should become an edifice of detente.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

OW261313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 25 Jun 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Yevdokimov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. press says that the Reagan administration is speeding up secret work connected with the production of bacteriological weapons. Here is a television news commentary.

[Yevdokimov] Hello, comrades. The United States gives an important place to bacteriological weapons in its military plans. Research in this field has been carried out for over 30 years. Huge complexes for the production of viruses and microbes, depots for human and animal disease pathogenes are located in Wedgewood, Pine Bluff, and Fort Detrick. Pentagon specialists do not limit their activities to research. The U.S. military used this type of weapon during their adventures in Korea and Vietnam, and against Cuba and Nicaragua. Perfecting this barbaric type of weapon has continued up to today.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER has learned that the Pentagon has allocated over $4 million to Jefferson College in Philadelphia to organize a special toxin research center. Its workers will study snake venom and toxins causing diseases like botulism and tetanus. The leadership of the new center is claiming that purely academic work will be carried out. That raises the legitimate question -- why does the Pentagon act as a contractor?

By the way, Jefferson College is far from being the only higher educational establishment in the United States to have been involved by the Pentagon in the production of bacteriological weapons. Similar work is being done at the University of Maryland. "MKULTRA" is the code name for the U.S. secret program for the development of bacteriological weapons. The purpose of the experiments is to control the minds of people, and paralyze their will with the aid of viruses. These plans fully meet Washington's current foreign policy course. The conclusion is obvious.

Today, the threat of biological war is just as dangerous as that of nuclear war. That is the reason why the demand to stop criminal experiments at U.S. bacteriological centers is heard ever more vigorously.

DOBRYNIN KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON NUCLEAR ARMS CITED

LD261114 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- "The arms buildup represents a reckless race after a 'wonder weapon', the race which is futile and fraught with a nuclear catastrophe, the more so for the hopes pinned on that 'wonder' may encourage some leaders to adventurism, to the attempts to gain strategic superiority," says an article by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published in the June issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Dorbynin observed that the historic significance of the latest Soviet initiatives was obvious. "These proposals are realistic. They are not aimed at gaining unilateral advantages for the Soviet Union.

They meet the vital interests not only of our country, our allies and friends, but also of the population of the United States, other NATO countries and the poeples of the entire world."

Except for madmen, no one in the present-day situation would doubt the devasting consequences of a nuclear disaster, the article said. "This, surprisingly as it might seem, generates care-free attitudes. People are not suicidal, it is claimed, they will not allow a nuclear war."

Thinking in that way, Dobrynin observed, "is a great mistake. The current arms race is creating a totally new situation -- it is inexorably reducing the time necessary for decision-making, assigning that to machines, to technology, thus gradually depriving statesmen of the right to judgement, debate and analysis."

"Technology, however tested -- the examples being the space shuttle Challenger disaster, the explosions of the Titan and delta rockets, the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and many other similar incidents -- falls time and again. Under certain circumstances, this 'time and again' may mean 'once and for all'. Is it admissible to take the risk?"

"It is also asserted that the threat of universal nuclear destruction is the chief stabilizing factor in the present-day system of international relations, deterring political figures, compelling them to weigh every step and avoid thoughtless actions.

Therefore, those who follow this view argue, nuclear disarmament would inevitably result in the heightening of international tension and increased number of conflicts with the use of conventional weapons.

Hence the conclusion that 'historical logic' and 'common sense' purportedly call for the preservation of the existing nuclear armouries."

"This reasoning does not bear comparison to the lessons of history. Armaments in themselves never played the 'appeasing role'. No new weapon ever put an end to wars. It only imparted to them ever more destructive dimensions. Scientists know that as well as politicians," Dobrynin pointed out.

"One should also remember that throughout the nuclear age, the Western countries did not show political wariness or restraint. The U.S. on several occasions sought to use nuclear weapons as a means of military-political blackmail, which at times placed the world at the brink of nuclear war," Dobrynin pointed out.

"That there has not been a nuclear war over the four post-war decades has not been due to the 'deterrent' force of nuclear weapons. The reason of politicians and, to a greater extent, the efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations and the upsurge of the mass anti-war movement played the role in that."

"The development of new armaments by one side compels the other to adopt counter-meameasures that would provide for the worst variant of developments. That, in turn, exerts counter-effect on the side which initiated the round of the arms race. This closes the vicious circle.

The arms race is acquiring its own force of inertia, its own distored logic of development, leading us all closer to the line beyond which it may become uncontrollable and irreversible.

With each spiral, military confrontation raises to a new, far more dangerous level, and the military-strategic balance is undermined," Dobrynin observed.

"The nuclear arms race, in our deep conviction, does not ensure interational stability. On the contrary, it adds to the mounting threat of nuclear conflict. This is becoming especially obvious if one takes into account the qualitative side of the arms race.

Rapid changes in military technology are objectively leading to the emergence of such types and systems of weaponry which may make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to verify the limitation and reduction of arms.

This threatens to enhance fears, suspicion, hostility and mistrust in the present-day world," Dobrynin concluded.

CHERNYSHEV ASSAILS ITALIAN STATEMENTS ON SDI

LD251812 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS - By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev.

Speaking in the Senate of the Italian Parliament, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said that Italy's participation in research under the U.S. SDI program, allegedly, will not lead to the responsibility of Italian politicians for the strategic consequences of the initiative. This assertion clearly cannot be regarded as a responsible one. It is the same as saying: Yes, we carry petrol for arsonists, but we are not responsible for the fires they start.

This brings to mind the fact that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in a recent debate: The problem is that politicians have no idea of possibilities of technology. It would be surprising, however, for a person involved in important decision-making to be unaware nowadays of what the militarization of outer space can entail. The Italian leadership, just as the Governments of Britain and the FRG that assumed the role of participants in the "star wars" program can hardly fail to realize that its aim is to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over the USSR. They surely realize that SDI will cause a new spiral of the arms race -- space, nuclear and conventional arms race, with unpredictable consequences. And this will surely affect Western Europe. It will be unable to keep aside. Washington will demand it to "share the burden".

The West European governments that get involved in the "star wars" program assume a heavy responsibility for the destabilization of the strategic situation, for the creation of strategic chaos, for the heightening of uncertainty and fear, for the increase of the risk of nuclear catastrope. Led by the senior partner, the United States, they are destroying the foundation of the process of arms limitation and reduction, above all the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile system, bury the hopes of the peoples to achieve positive results at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, dash the prospects for the revival of detente and preclude the possibility of ridding the world of nuclear arms. They thus seriously test West European security.

The creation of large-scale anti-missile defence system will strengthen the positions of those in Washington who dream of all sort of "limited" wars in Europe and will correspondingly increase the likelyhood of such wars being unleashed.

As to the reasoning about some kind of "advantage" stemming from West European countries' participation in SDI it disintegrates when coming up against reality. It is said, for instance, that the chance of participating in "scientific and technological cooperation" should not be left slip, that SDI, allegedly, will have a "beneficial effect" on the development of civilian branches of science and technology. But the very idea that new methods of destruction should be developed for progress in technology is an absurdity. And, as peace campaigners in the FRG aptly put it, SDI is about as useful in non-military spheres, as a tank in harvesting.

Nothing can come out of plans to get access to U.S. technology, either. The "big brother" counting on West European scientific and technical potential, has no intention of sharing its secrets with its allies. Former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned that any possible U.S. Administration in the nineties and later will be hiding its technological trump cards and will not hand them over to Europeans of its own free will. Moreover, as the "British experience" showed, West European firms that are to be involved in the implementation of "star wars" program will be vetted and their research will be classified. Those firms will be faced with the prospects of being surpassed by U.S. competitors and of becoming heavily dependent on the Pentagon. The newspaper "WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE" laments that the Americans intend to prohibit their partners to use even those results of research that are not related to SDI.

Thus, the participation of West European countries in SDI will lead to the increase of their dependence on the "senior partner" in the military sphere, and consequences, in the sphere of foreign policy. The possibilities for their upholding their specific interests in the international scene will automatically lessen.

The hopes of West European monopolies to get a large slice from the "star pie" worth many billions of dollars will not come true either. Thus, British firms, that hoped to secure orders to a sum of 1,500 million dollars received orders worth only 15.5 million dollars, while FRG firms, according to the information of "DER SPIEGEL" magazine, can count at the most on only 100 million marks in the next six years, while their annual spending on research is 31 billion marks. Thus, as the British "GUARDIAN" put it, West European participants get a tiny piglet out of the multi-billion-dollar litter of the American sow.

It is high time for the governments of such West European countries, as Britain, FRG and Italy to realize that the historic chance of Europe is not in heaping up more arms stockpiles, but in peaceful cooperation among European countries, in the reduction and limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments, in armed forces reduction. The proposals of socialist countries create every conditions for this chance to become reality.

DELEGATION TASKS HELD WITH CANADA ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD262211 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Soviet-Canadian consultations on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on June 24-26.

In the course of the consultations the sides exchanged opinions on a broad range of problems related to preventing the emergence of new nuclear-armed countries. The need was stressed to strengthen the existing international regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The sides also reviewed questions of international cooperation in ensuring the safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The Canadian delegation was received by a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. Canada's ambassador to the USSR, Vernon George Turner, took part in the conversation.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CALL FOR SALT OBSERVANCE

LD251645 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Foreign ministers of the six members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) condemned the nuclear arms race and made a call to the USA and the USSR to observe strictly the agreements reached. A joint communique was adopted at a meeting of the heads of the foreign policy departments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei that ended in Manila on Tuesday. The communique expresses serious concern over the dangerous scope of the arms race that threatens mankind's future. Emphasizing the importance of the SALT-2 treaty for the cause of strategic arms limitation, ASEAN countries made a call to the USA and the Soviet Union to honour the obligations assumed under the treaty.

The declaration of developing South East Asian nations in support of the SALT-2 treaty, against Washington's undermining the entire process of arms limitation and reduction is a new evidence of the fact that peoples come to realize that an outbreak of nuclear conflict would be of mortal danger for the USSR and the USA and also for all other countries and poeples.

The decision of the White House to refuse to observe the obligations under the SALT-2 treaty has been sharply criticized and condemned even by the closest allies of the USA. But in other countries, too, it is realized ever more clearly to what fatal consequences the irresponsible action by Washington might lead. Peoples demand security for all -- for the West and the East, the North and the South, for countries large and small.

Washington's violation of arrangements in the sphere of strategic arms limitation has the aim of opening the gate for the uncontrolled strategic arms race which, undoubtedly, would aggravate international tension still more. In these conditions all other countries, including ASEAN countries, would have to increase the military expenditures that are huge as it is, to squander on military requirements material and financial resources that are so needed for development purposes.

Washington's intention to outstep the limits of the SALT-2 treaty, to disregard the restrictions on the nuclear missile weapons race complicates considerably the situation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. ASEAN countries that welcomed the opening of these talks emphasize that they link great hopes with them.

The positive outcome of the talks will be of great importance for the security of the entire world community, including small non-nuclear countries, says the joint communique of foreign ministers.

ASEAN countries, just as many other countries are aware that Washington's decision to refuse to observe the SALT-2 treaty represents a very dangerous step toward destruction of the entire existing regime of arms limitation and toward undermining the possibilities of concluding in future new, more comprehensive agreements. The constructive stand of ASEAN countries on this burning question of the present merges with the efforts of entire humanity aimed at averting nuclear catastrophe.

ARTICLE CONSIDERS FRENCH NUCLEAR POLICY

PM261138 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[E. Arsenyev article under the "Events and Opinions" rubric: "Atlanticists' 'Gunboat Patriotism'"]

[Text] The debate on questions of nuclear disarmament has become noticeably more intense in France recently. The increased interest in these problems is connected to a considerable extent with the Soviet plan for the reduction of nuclear armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. Debates are going on in many areas: On attitudes to America's "star wars" plans, nuclear weapons and the neutron bomb, and plans for the creation of the so-called "joint defense" of Western Europe. Ultimately, the discussion centers on the role that France will assume in the complex present-day situation: Will it use its standing to avert the nuclear threat, or will it allow itself to be embroiled in a new round of the increasingly dangerous nuclear arms race and NATO's warlike adventures?

The right-wing parties, which won the recent parliamentary elections, are exerting an ever increasing influence on the shaping of French policy. The new government headed by J. Chirac is making considerable changes in the country's lifestyle having announced a broad program of denationalizing the industrial and banking sectors, returning to the antidemocratic majority voting system, and abolishing taxes on large fortunes.

French Prime Minister J. Chirac recently stated that the government intends to prepare an expanded military program that envisages the modernization of nuclear weapons, the construction of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, new generation nuclear-powered submarines, and other measures. This promises enormous profits for the military-industrial complex and new hardhsips for working people since the construction of a single aircraft carrier will cost Fr8 billion and a nuclear-powered submarine Fr3.5 billion. France is continuing underground nuclear tests: This year alone and despite the protests of the international public four nuclear explosions have been carried out at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific. One-third of the military budget goes on the production and modernization of nuclear weapons.

Against this background the public is showing mounting concern that the shift of France toward Atlanticism may increase. Statements by some officals in favor of French involvement in SDI are causing particular alarm.

Many French people are aware that the European peoples are indeed living on top of a nuclear volcano and that the problems of peace and security in the nuclear age are inseparable, especially in Europe, because of its geographical density and concentration of armaments. The peace and disarmament movement in France is therefore enjoying development.

At the same time pro-Atlanticist circles, encouraged by the right-wing forces' victory in the parliamentary elections, have increased their activity in France. They are indeed vying with one another in their displays of "gunboat patriotism," seeking to increase military expenditure and bring about French involvement in SDI while supporting U.S. acts of adventurism in the Mediterranean and other regions of the world. Using the accident at the Chernobyl AES as a pretext, they launched a campaign of slander and disinformation, a campaign the democratic forces in the country have resolutely exposed as real "anti-Soviet radiation" poisoning Franco-Soviet relations. Moreover, France has again been the object of increased pressure from the United States and NATO.

Nevertheless, clearly Paris does realize that only an independent foreign policy, the development of all-around cooperation, and a realistic approach to international problems are capable of securing the country's national interests. Hence the statements by French leaders in favor of peace and detente, the continuation of all-European process on the basis of the Helsinki accords, and political dialogue with the Soviet Union. Most French people realize that there can be no genuinely independent French policy or lasting peace and security in Europe without good relations with our country.

Despite the constanct attempts by Atlanticist circles to instill distrust and fear toward Soviet policy in French people, realistically minded figures and indeed most French people believe the "Soviet threat" to be a myth. "I personally do not believe that the Soviet Union has belligerent intentions toward us," President F. Mitterrand restated recently.

The Soviet proposals to radically reduce nuclear armaments, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons throughout the world, and to strengthen the international system for the safe development of nuclear energy have been received with great interest in France.

In view of France's special position and also its leaders' statements that Paris will be able to join in the process of nuclear disarmament only after substantial reductions of U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals, the first phase of the Soviet proposals does not envisage any reduction of French or British nuclear weapons. Nor are they included on the overall balance sheet of nuclear forces in Europe.

The opponents of disarmament sometimes say that the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe does not suit them because the Soviet Union allegedly has an advantage in the conventional arms sphere. The Warsaw Pact countries' proposals for a substanial reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- demolishes that argument by the opponents of detente and disarmament. The Soviet side has expressed readiness to enter into direct discussion with Paris on nuclear problems to find a mutually acceptable solution. In short, the maximum possible has been done to ensure favorable preconditions for talks on reducing nuclear weapons and to take account of the European countries' national interests and security interests throughout the world.

After considering the realities of the nuclear age, many sensible French people are beginning to realize that it is time to rethink certain aspects of nuclear policy and bring it into line with the new conditions.

Thus, Professor Albert Jacqard of the Universities of Paris and Geneva considers that the scienific conclusions about the consequences of nuclear conflict force us to question many notions hitherto thought self-evident. He calls for a "reappraisal of values" to take place and for the whole range of problems involving nuclear weapons to be publicly discussed. In what circumstances could French people agree with a president's decision to "press the button," knowing that it may be a question of nothing less than collective suicide? A. Jacquard asks. Are there any goals that could justify the sacrifice of all humanity?

Such sober voices are not isolated in France. They show that in the depths of French society the "ice has started to break" and rethinking has begun.

French people are increasingly asking: Surely the time has come when it is necessary to ensure France's influence in the world and its national interests by helping to consolidate trust and cooperation and remove the nuclear threat rather than by means of deterrence? This question confronts those who shape the country's foreign policy with all its acuteness.

CALIFORNIA FIRMS PREDOMINATE AMONG SDI CONTRACTORS

LD262235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1047 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Jun (TASS) -- The U.S. press has published a list of military-industrial concerns emerging as main contractors in the implementation of R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

In analyzing this list, one cannot but notice that a particularly significant place is taken in it by powerful California military-industrial concerns ("Rockwell" and "Lockheed", "McDonnell-Douglas" and "Hughes"). This is not by chance. Although California is only one of 50 states in the country, more than 8,500 companies and firms are included in the list of main Pentagon contractors are concentrated here. Over 40 percent of weapons comprising the U.S. nuclear arsenal are produced in this state. Almost half of the Pentagon's orders connected with preparation for "star wars" fell to the lot of Californian military concerns.

Present-day California, this veritable "forge of weaponry," is also at the same time a kind of "forge of policy": it is no secret that the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the defense secretary, and many other top representatives of the Republican administration, began their political careers in California, in the jungles of California business. Having risen to the Washington political Olympus they of course have not forgotten those who, with enormous "financial contributions," paved their way to power. It is characteristic that during the period 1979-84 the volume of military contracts concluded by the Pentagon with the country's military-industrial corporations grew 2.2 times. Moreover the California "arms barons" receive particularly high profits.

And that's how it is in reality. The powerful military-industrial complex created in the United States, that alliance of the bomb and the dollar, the dollar and organs of power -- that is who stands behind those circles in Washington who, forming the main directions of U.S. foreign policy, are continuing to make a stake on force, on nuclear blackmail...

SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST SDI OUTLINED

AU251716 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 86 p 4

[Article "especially for NARODNA ARMIYA" by APN military observer Vasiliy Morozov: "The Countermeasures Against SDI" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] TODAY THE QUESTION OF THE SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST THE AMERICAN "STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE" (SDI) IS NO LONGER HYPOTHETICAL, BUT REAL. THE U.S ADMINISTRATION'S PERSISTENT RELUCTANCE TO FOLLOW THE USSR'S EXAMPLE AND DECLARE A MORATORIUM ON NUCLEAR TESTS IS LINKED WITH THE PENTAGON'S NUMEROUS MILITARY PROGRAMS, "THE MOST PROMISING OF WHICH IS THE 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM." THE SERIES OF TESTS IN NEVADA IS DIRECTLY LINKED WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE DEVELOPMENT WORK [razrabotki] ON THE X-RAY LASER WHICH IN ESSENCE MEANS THE BEGINNING OF THE PRACTICAL REALIZATION OF SDI. ALL THIS DETERMINES THE USSR'S COUNTERREACTION AND THE NATURE OF THE SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES TO THE AMERICAN SDI.

As many scientists and military specialists in the USSR and Western countries, including the well-known Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, the Soviet Union refuses to develop its own "SDI" and resolutely insists on the banning of space-strike weapons not from "fear" of the new U.S. technologies (allegedly "unattainable" for the Soviet Union!) The lessons of recent history provide convincing evidence that the USSR, acting on the principle of "action -- counteraction," has always kept pace by its countermeasures with all the various military provocations of the United States.

The USSR has means of response that are cheaper, more reliable, and faster in the possibilities of use. These in the final account can nullify the value of the Pentagon's "space shield" and obliterate Washington's stake in the "magic power" of SDI. If these means come into operation, they will turn into "useless rubbish" not the Soviet (as the strategists of the Pentagon wish), but the numerous expensive component elements of the U.S. antimissile defense system deployment in outer space.

What sort of countermeasures can these be? The chief point is that they will preserve the USSR's ability to make a counterstrike against the agressor, whatever type of nuclear attack is made against the USSR.

One of the possible countermeasures is the further development [razvitie] of Soviet nuclear weapons with the aim of preserving their capacity for making an adequate counterstrike. Here we may refer to the research done by a group of Soviet experts led by Academician Roald Sagdeyev. They have reached the following conclusion. The deployment by the United States of a large-scale antimissile system, as well as of its individual combat subsystems, will be a direct contravention of the 1972 antimissile defense treaty. In such a case the Soviet Union may consider itself released both from Article 12 of this treaty and from SALT II that not ratified by the United States, which limits the number of ICBM's and the building of additional launching installations for them.

Accordingly, the people in the Pentagon cannot help but know that in such a case the appearance on the Soviet side of greater capabilities for the mass use of its own ICBM's in a counterstrike will create a number of additional difficulties for the the functioning of the detection system of the American space-based antimissile defense, and will lead to a sharp reduction in the efficiency of the systems for interception and for aiming the space-strike weapons against the defined targets for attack. All this in the final account will increase the "penetration" capacity of the Soviet ICBM's and will reduce the reliability of the U.S. "space shield," behind which the creators of SDI hope to hide from the inevitable retribution following their nuclear first strike against the USSR.

The Soviet scientists have assessed the situation and reached the following conclusion: A similar result can be achieved through increasing the number of warheads carried by the ballistic missiles. This measure can compensate to a considerable extent for the losses of missiles for a counterstrike in the active sector of their path during their flight, since it will hampler interception in the following sectors.

A countermeasure that is simple and effective from the economic viewpoint may be the deployment of "dummy missiles" with simplified control systems and carrying no warheads. The carrying out of combat launching of ICBM's with the aim of "exhausting" the space antimissile defense by means of pre-activating it in response to a predetermined counterstrike sequence can serve as such a measure. It is not difficult to guess that all this will lead to a great expenditure of energy reserves in the space echelons of the antimissile defense, to the draining of x-ray lasers and electomagnetic guns, and to other premature losses in the firepower of the antimissile defense system.

There are, of course, many other no less effective countermeasures for responding to the "invulnerable" SDI (according to the Pentagon's declarations). For example, a method of preserving the USSR's fighting capacity for an adequate counterstrike might be the possible increase of the potential of the weapons existing today against which no appropriate measures of interception have yet been suggested. Such offensive weapons may include the ballistic missiles carried in submarines, which are launched on low trajectories (their flight is within the stratosphere, where the effectiveness of the antimissile defense system is sharply reduced), as well as variously based cruise missiles. None of the types of space weapons developed in the United States is capable of reliably detecting and intercepting small low-flying missiles.

IN CONCLUSION, WE MUST STRESS THAT REAGAN'S SDI WILL NOT FULFILL THE ROLE ALLOTTED TO IT IN THE PENTAGON'S STRATEGIC PLANS. IN THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE PEOPLE WELL REMEMBER 1941 AND ITS LESSONS, THERE IS TODAY A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF EFFECTIVE, ACCESSIBLE, AND CHEAPER MEANS AND METHODS FOR PRESERVING THE FIGHTING CAPACITY OF ITS ARMED FORCES AND FOR INFLICTING A POWERFUL COUNTERSTRIKE AGAINST THE ATTACKING SIDE, WITH ALL THE CONSEQUENCES ARISING THEREFROM. IN THE UNITED STATES THEY MUST REALIZE THAT SOVIET PEOPLE WANT TO LIVE IN SECURITY NO LESS THAN THE AMERICANS, AND THE ATTEMTPS TO INTENSIFY THE U.S. THREAT AGAINST THE USSR WILL INEVITABLY REBOUND LIKE A BOOMERANG.

[Within the body of the text, enclosed in a box, is the following quotation "from the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev in the town of Tolyatti":] The United States commenced its "star wars" program at full speed. If the United States, in contradiction to common sense, persists in this course, we will find a convincing answer which need not at all be in outer space. We are very well aware of the capabilities of modern science and of our own capabilities. There is nothing the United States can do that we cannot. But we are against such a choice. We are against the absurd American logic and against armament. For us the banning of space-strike weapons is not a problem of fear of falling behind, but one of responsibility. The arms race will not exhaust us. They will not defeat us from outer space, and the technology will not outstripe us. Nothing good will come out of these attempts.

COMMENTARIES ON PASSAGE OF CONTRA AID PACKAGE

PRAVDA Editor Comments

LD262100 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By Tomas Kolesnichenko, international news editor of PRAVDA; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved the allocation of $100 million for direct military aid to the gangs of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. This time there has been no camouflage or disguise, no talk of so-called humanitarian or economic aid. One hundred million dollars are being allocated, without beating around the bush, for murder and terror. That, you might say, is the direct contribution of the Congress, the supreme legislative body of the United States, to the situation in the Caribbean region. This is deeply symbolic, like the actual sum of a $100 million. Both the CIA and the Pentagon spend immeasurably more than that on subversion against Nicaragua. But in the present case the aid to the contras is important as a demostrative gesture. The Congress is, in effect, giving its blessing, on behalf of the whole country, to the bandits and their criminal actions. In international practice this is a rare phenomenon and one that, to speak plainly, brings shame on official Washington.

Another fact that ought to be noted is that the voting took place under a degree of pressure by the President that is unprecedented in the United States. He worked on -- as they say -- almost every one of the congressmen personally. Even from the plane that took him on holiday to California, the President continued to harangue the congressmen. Essentially, the vote was associated with the prestige of the White House.

Another circumstance that reveals what is really behind the vote is this: The White House and the ultra-conservatives whipped up in connection with it what I would call an hysterical anti-Soviet campaign reminiscent of the days of McCarthy. The question that was put to the legislators was: either you are a patriot, or you are for the communists. Those who opposed the military aid to the Somoza cutthroats were, in effect, accused by Reagan of connivance with the communists and even of undermining U.S. security.

However, the result of the vote in the House of Representatives by no means reflects U.S. public opinion. On the contrary, it is one more proof of the growing gulf between the policy of the ruling elite in the United States and the broad strata of the population. Thus, opinion polls have shown that 62 percent of the U.S. population oppose military support of the contras. This is not without reason, Americans have not forgotten Vietnam. Today the contras are being supplied with arms and ammunition; tomorow, as in Vietnam, the U.S. Army could be sent into the region. That is the logic of the resolution passed by Congress. It is dangerous and irrational logic. It is a threat not only to people of the Caribbean, but also to international security as a whole.

Bogachev on Reagan Speech

LD252138 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev: Delivering an address to the nation over the television, President of the United States Ronald Reagan demanded again that the U.S. Congress endorse the bill on aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

The fact that Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill refused President Reagan's request for the House floor before the voting on the bill, undoubtedly affected the emotional tone of Reagan's address. Clearly annoyed by the comparison Thomas O'Neill made between the United States present actions in Nicaragua and the developments in Vietnam in the sixties, the President freely interpreted historic facts and distorted the present situation in Central America more often than usual.

The President's address ringed with nostalgia for times that are gone, when Washington could land its Marines in Nicaragua, in Cuba, in other Latin American countries without thinking twice. The President insisted on the United States' right to interfere even now in Nicaragua's affairs on the sole ground that the Sandinist government in 1979 refused to accept the United States "hand of friendship" that, as is known, implanted more than once in power, in the past, venal leaders who enabled U.S. monopolies to plunder the country's national wealth. Reagan denied the right of the small nation to wage the struggle against hired bandits in its territory and saw in this a threat to the United States' southern borders. "Do we want to be the first elected leaders in U.S. history to put our borders at risk?", the President explained.

The President's address contains the worst samples of double standard employed by U.S. propaganda in the assessment of facts. To hear him talk, the presence of a single Soviet An-30 aircraft in Nicaragua and of Soviet advisors whose number can be counted on the fingers of one hand of the President, shows that Nicaragua, allegedly, "is becoming a Soviet base... about 500 miles from Mexico". Reagan holds that this is sufficient ground for U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. The question arises what would happen in the world if the Soviet Union adopted President Reagan's philosophy with regard to ensuring its own securty? For it is not just a single geodetic aircraft of the USA that is stationed close to the Soviet borders. Hundreds of bombers, nuclear delivery vehicles, are stationed at bases in the FRG and Britain. And the distance from those countries to the Soviet Union is far smaller than the distance from Nicaragua to the United States. The flight time of U.S. "Pershing" missiles deployed in Western Europe to important facilities in the USSR is 8-12 minutes. The CIA and the Pentagon have turned Pakistan into a bridgehead for waging and undeclared war against Afghanistan, which borders on the Soviet Union. U.S. commander-in-chief, strategic air command, George Kenny, insisted time back that a ring of air bases around Russia should get tighter till the Russians are stranged and that then the bases should be used for continual bombing... Reagan himself openly declared that the Russians should fall asleep fearing a first nuclear strike by the USA. President Reagan holds that the United States has full right to take such military measures as are impermissible for other countries. But the policy of double standard in the nuclear missile age entails huge risk for the government that pursues it and for those states that encourage the adventuristic course of "neoglobalism", apparently, without giving thought to its consequences.

Presidential Pressure Noted

LD261748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By TASS Observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (TASS) -- Under massive White House pressure, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has voted to allocate $100 million to the gangs of Somoza cutthroats that are active on Nicaraguan territory. The U.S. Administration is waging its undeclared war against soveriegn Nicagarua through this CIA army that Washington attempts to portray as "freedom fighters."

Thus, arms and fighting equipment will be made available to the gangs of the CIA's Somoza mercenaries in the near future to enable them to step up their terrorist activities and to carry out the task set by the White House -- the task of overthrowing the legitimate government of a sovereign country.

The voting on Capitol Hill was the culmination of an unprecedented campaign of "arm-twisting" of legislators, a campaign that is gathering momentum, according to the White House scenario. Moreover, the administration, without being the least bit bashful about the means it uses, is striving to get the CIA and the Pentagon to give military aid to the contras beginning as early as 1 September.

In his attempts to win over Congress, and demands to put a halt to the aid for the mercenaries have been growing in Congress -- President Reagan crudely attacked Nicaragua. In a speech on television the President called for "support to be given to the fighters for freedom and democracy," for this is how he refers to the Somoza bandits, and accused the congressmen who are against military aid for the contras of "aiding and abetting communists" and even of "undermining the security" of the United States. The White House incumbent found these fables necessary in order to break the resistance of those who have become convinced of the bloody deeds of the contras. However, as public opinion poll results held on the eve of the voting show, two-thirds of Americans are against giving military aid to bandit gangs of Nicaraguan contras.

Some members of Congress have sharply come out against a continuation of the U.S. "dirty war" in Nicaragua. Congressman Samuel Gajdenson stressed its "illegality and hopelessness." The results of the voting in Congress met with indignation in the Republic of Nicaragua. The granting of new multi-million allocations to terrorist actions against Nicaragua is "amoral and illegal," stated Vice Presient of the Republic Sergio Ramirez.

Despite all attempts, Washington's reliance on the contras will prove to be unsound. No new dollar injections will save the contras from crushing defeat. The people of Nicagarua have the sympathies and support of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the overwhelming majority of neutral and nonaligned states on its side.

SHULTZ ATTEMPTS TO RETAIN U.S. PHILIPPINE BASES

LD262014 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Petrov writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, now staying in Manila, held talks with President of the Philippines Corazon Aquino and met with the leadership of the Armed Forces. He also signed on Wednesday an agreement about the approriation of 200 million dollars for the Philippines. Shultz tried to present the transfer to Manila of another portion of the U.S. aid whose granting was put off by Washington shortly before the fall of the Marcos administration last February, as the United States' boon, and at the same time, as a sign of the approval of the actions of the Philippines new leadership by the White House and a sort of advance for future steps in the direction suiting the USA.

Going by reports of news agencies, and Shultz's public pronouncements in Manila, the United States insists on the lifting of any restrictions on the activity of U.S. companies, demands unhampered access to products of U.S. monopolies to the Philippine market, and calls for a more resolute effort to curb the mounting protest against the sway of the foreign monopoly capital and the U.S. military in the archipelago.

The destiny of the U.S. strategic bases in the Philippines remains Washington's chief concern. According to the U.S. press, the Reagan administration asked 73 million dollars for the modernisation of the Pentagon's two key bases on the Philippines. But the voting on this question in the U.S. Congress has been put off till appropriate "pledges" are made by the new Philippine leadership.

According to observers in Manila, the chief aim of the effort of U.S. diplomacy in the Philippines, the effort borne up by multi-million-dollar handouts from U.S. banks, is to get, no matter what, firm guarantees from Manila that the U.S. military-strategic positions in the archipelago be preserved, to ensure for the Pentagon the opportunity for the continued unhampered use of the bases in the Philippines.

On the eve of Shultz's arrival in Manila, Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel proclaimed the intention of the country's leadership to press for a ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons at U.S. military bases in the Philippines. He confirmed that without waiting for the expiry of the U.S. -- Philippine agreement on bases in 1991, the Aquino administration intends to study the question of the future of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines.

The answer of millions of the Filipino people to Washington's demands during the stay of the U.S. secretary of state in Manila were mass demonstrations that were held along the route that Shultz took from the Manila airport, and later in front of the U.S. Embassy and at the presidential palace, during the talks of the secretary of state with the leadership of the republic. The slogans of the demonstrations were "No to U.S. imperialism", "Remove U.S. bases", "Shultz, go home".

U.S., UK CARRY OUT NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD252235 Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 26 TASS -- The United States set off another nuclear explosion on the Nevada proving ground. According to a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy, the yield of an explosion detonated during a "joint" U.S.-British test codenamed "Darwin", was up to 150 kilotons. This is the sixth nuclear explosion this year officially declared by the USA and the 13th since the time the Soviet Union declared the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions last August. Despite the protests of the American and international public, Washington stubbornly refuses to follow suit and stop nuclear tests.

PRAVDA Comments

PM261620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Observer's Opinion" under general heading "Blowing up the Path Toward Peace"]

[Text] Washington persists in its refusal to take a real step along the path of curbing the nuclear arms race, a step that could be achieved by ending nuclear tests. Ignoring the goodwill of the Soviet Union, which has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August 1986 and proposed that an agreement be reached on banning these tests, the United States has carried out a new provocative action, this time jointly with Britain.

The explosion of a British nuclear device in Nevada is yet another confirmation of the U.S. Administration's express unwillingness to fully realize the extent of danger that hangs over mankind and to transform the opportunity for saving our planet from the threat of a catastrophe into a reality.

That is not all. The new test has also demonstrated the stubborn desire not just of Washington, but also of some NATO members not to permit a slackening of the arms race, a relaxation of tension, and an effort to achieve military superiority over the socialist world.

This dangerous course unmasks it exponents as the main culprits of the nuclear arsenal buildup and of the deterioration of the international situation. In taking this step the United States, together with its closest ally, has yet again thrown down a challenge to the world community, which has appealed to the West to follow the USSR's example.

Furthermore this was done at the very time when thanks to the constructive peace policy of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries preconditions have been created for saving mankind from the threat of war and when a specific way to achieve this has been indicated. It is no accident that, addressing an urgent appeal to the U.S. Government to abandon its negative approach to a total ban on nuclear tests, the recent congress of the Socialist International noted in its Lima Manifesto that suspending and subsequently banning all nuclear weapon tests once and for all should serve as proof of the relevant governments' serious attitude toward arms control.

The continuation of the nuclear explosions in Nevada together with the U.S. Administration's declared intention not to observe SALT II in the future make it abundantly clear that the White House's declarations about its "devotion to the cause of nuclear arms reduction" are no more than a smoke screen, no more than yet another attempt to camouflage the course toward arms buildup that the administration has adopted.

SWEDISH PAPER VIEWS ALLEGED CIA ROLE IN PALME MURDER

LD251348 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 25 TASS - TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The Swedish newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN, analysing the circumstances of the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Plame, has drawn the conclusion that there was the CIA behind that crime.

Three weeks prior to the villainous assassination, the newspaper says, Stockholm municipal counsellor I. Bowner had learned that the CIA was hatching plans for the physical annihilation of the prime minister. It has also been established that the assassin's weapon had been smuggled in from the USA. There is evidence of the involvement in the planning of the crime of American Michael Townley, who had staged acts of terrorism against ministers of the Salvador Allende government, General Prats and Orlando Letelier, and also against Bernardo Leighton, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile. The circumstances of the attempt on the life of Leighton and his wife are almost identical with those of the assassination of Olof Palme.

The article says that the CIA is financing and training "death squads" and other extreme right-wing terrorist organisations in Central America, including the secret service of the Pinochet regime in Chile. There are many indications, the newspaper believes, that one or several persons from Chile or Central America were involved in that crime, the threads of which lead to the American intelligence service.

The newspaper says that Olof Palme's activities on the international scene were viewed as an obstacle to U.S. armed intervention in Central America. He was the first Western head of government to have visited Nicaragua. In the Socialist International Olof Palme was strongly advocating support for Nicaragua and opposition to the intervention of Washington and the CIA in the affairs of the Republic. He strongly critized the Salvadorean dictatorship and received in Sweden Guillermo Hungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador. He also supported the struggle of the Chilean people against the hated dictatorial regime. In this way Olof Palme challenged the dark forces, the newspaper stresses and notes that political assassinations are common among the CIA-backed terrorist groupings.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES IOWA GOVERNOR BRANSTAD

LD261916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Branstad, the governor of the U.S. state of Iowa, and also those accompanying him on his visit to the Soviet Union.

During a conversation there was an exchange of opinions on the questions of normalition of Soviet-U.S. relations, including in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

LD261150 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 26 TASS -- The USSR Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Sciences today signed a five-year agreement on scientific cooperation upon the conclusion of the talks here between a delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences led by Academician G.K. Skryabin, academic secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Professor Gu Yijian, secretary-general of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The agreement provides for scientific cooperation between the USSR and China in natural and technical sciences, exchange of researchers to familiarize themselves with research work under way in the USSR and China, and joint work on problems and themes of mutual interest.

Besides, the document envisages cooperation in the field of upgrading the qualifications of research personnel, exchange of scientific literature, information-reference and other publications.

The USSR and Chinese Academies of Sciences also signed a plan of scientific cooperation for 1987-1988.

The documents signing ceremony was attended by Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and O.A. Troyanovskiy, ambassador of the USSR to the People's Republic of China.

The delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences familiarized itself with several research centres in Beijing and Shanghai, and was received by Fang Yi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and member of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

ARCHERY TEAM TO COMPETE IN BEIJING

LD260511 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 25 Jun (TASS) -- I am certain that, just as last year, the meeting in the PRC between Chinese and Soviet masters of archery will once again be of great use to both sides, said Georgiy Gordiyenko, USSR state trainer today on the eve of the departure of the Soviet sports delegation for Beijing.

Close contacts between Chinese and USSR archers were established 7 years ago and before the eyes of Soviet specialists, the Chinese sportsmen have grown from shy but persistent students in this area of sport to mature masters, who now aspire to the highest places in world ranks.

There are eight sportsmen in the USSR team, which will take part in the international tournament of archers in the town of Training.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALIYEV BELGRADE VISIT

Enterprises Toured

LD261753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Aleksandr Shakin dispatch from Belgrade, the site of the 13th LCY Congress]

[Text] The foreign guests -- and 120 party delegations are attending the congress -- are getting to know the country. The Soviet party delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev is being warmly received here. Today the Soviet guests visited a number of Belgrade enterprises. One of them was the Beko garment-making association where work is organized on a modern basis. Half of the output is exported to the Soviet Union and other countries. At the scientific research institute for automatation and computing technology, the Soviet delegation was informed about joint work being done with scientific centers in the Soviet Union. These lines are traditional and have existed for many years. The jointly produced computing systmes are in operation in both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and now a new area of joint research is being developed: robot technology.

Not far from Belgrade is the town of Zeleznik, which is known as the capital of Yugoslav machine building. Comrade Aliyev and the members of the delegation visited the Ivo-Lola Ribar works, named after the folk hero. That enterprise is one of our large business partners, supplying Soviet works with presses, program-controlled machine tools, and automatic lines. At the same time, equipment made in the Soviet Union can be seen in the Yugoslav enterprise's shops. In the course of a discussion, the works managers noted in particular that such solid and stable links help to solve a topical problem of the Yugoslav economy.

Research Institute Visited

LD262353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Special correspondent Valeriy Korzin report from Belgrade; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the congress of Yugoslav Communists today there were no plenary sessions, the work proceeded in commissions. The delegations that have arrived from abroad have been making trips around the country. The CPSU delegation visited a number of Belgrade enterprises. One of them was the Beko trade and industry association, where various types of garments and sports clothes are manufactured. Half of its entire output is exported, to the Soviet Union among other countries, while the remainder is marketed on the domestic market through an extensive network of the association's own specialized shops. The Soviet visitors were shown the modern equipment in the factory. In particular, for instance, there is an electronic cutter. A special computer keeps track of all unmarketed goods, both goods in stock, and goods that are selling badly in the shops.

At the Mihailo Pupin research institute of automatics and computing equipment the CPSU delegation was shown the latest research being conducted here. The institute's ties with Soviet scientific institutions have traditions going back many years. Many technical items developed jointly have already been put into production in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. We cooperate in the shpere of the further improvement of computers and robot technology.

In the town of Zeleznik, Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev and the other members of the CPSU delegation visited the Ivo-Lola Ribar machine building works, an enterprise that produces large-scale metalworking equipment. The works' output is known in different corners of the Soviet Union. For instance, the works supplies the Zaporozhye and Kama vehicle works, and sends machine tools and forging presses for other branches of industry. During a discussion, the works managers noted particularly that in the current difficult economic situation in Yugoslavia, and given the changeableness of the international trade situation, Soviet orders are an important factor for the stable functioning of the enterprise.

Meeting With Mikulic

LD270847 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 27 TASS -- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has met with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The delegation is taking part in the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

During the conversation which took place in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding, the delegation spoke of the work which has been started in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at translating into life the party's strategic course towards accelerating the country's socio-economic development. Branko Mikulic spoke of the Socialist construction tasks which the communists of Yugoslavia are to accomplish in accordance with the guidelines of the 13th Congress of the LCY.

There was a detailed exchange of views on matters of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in the political, economic, scientific, and technical fields, and on topical international problems. The high level achieved in bilateral cooperation was pointed out with great satisfaction, and mutual interest of the USSR and Yugoslavia in its further dynamic development and in its being enriched with new advanced forms was reaffirmed. The intensification if ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is an earnest of that.

BCP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM261148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Meetings and Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by T. Ganchev, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Section, has visited the Soviet Union in line with the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty ties.

The Bulgarian comrades learned about the CPSU's activity in the sphere of the party leadership of ideological and educational work. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and Culture Sections, and the Moscow party gorkom, the Ryazan party obkom, the PRAVDA editorial office, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and visited a number of enterprises and institutes.

EUROPARLIAMENT'S DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN DEPLORED

PM260913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vadim Okulov: "Fraternizing With Murderers"]

[Text] An anti-Afghan performance -- this is how the BAKHIAR news agency appraised the fact that a discussion was held on the "Afghanistan problem" at a recent European Parliament session. Nor can the entire series of visits by the heads of counterrevoluntionary groups to Western capitals, where the leaders of a number of NATO states have held talks with them, be described any differently. It is noteworthy that the role of the dushmans' chief protector has been assumed by Washington, which so loves to repeat itself on the subject of the struggle against "international terrorism." U.S. President R. Reagan has recently met with precisely such terrorists and spoken in support of their "cause." The trips by the Afghan counterrevolutionary chiefs across the ocean and to Western Europe thereby represent another link in the hostile campaign launched by imperialist circles -- the inspirers and organizers of the undeclared war against the DRA.

It is hard not to concur with this appraisal. The present campaign began on New Year's Eve according to the Muslim calendar following an appeal from Washington, which declared 21 March "Afghanistan Day." Ardent supporters of human rights in the West hve more than once organized hearings on the "Afghan question" and heartily welcomed the rebels. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher had a "very significant" talk with Abdul Haq, leader of one of the rebel groups active on DRA territory. At a session of the FRG Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee deputies from the Christian Democratic Union and the right wing of the Social Democratic Party gave a favorable hearing to expatiations on "human rights violations" in Afghanistan from one of the fuehrers of the Afghan counterrevolution, Rabbani, and his "colleagues." The discussion in the European Parliamanent followed the slick scenario used at the similar undertaking conducted not long before in Paris at the initiative of a certain "International Bureau for Afghanistan."

Bombastic words about human rights have been heard here, there, and everywhere. Plans have been made behind the DRA people's back to resolve the "Afghan problem...." Meanwhile, the rebels, armed by their Western patrons, continue to murder, burn down, and blow up. Their victims are primarily those very same Afghans whom imperialist circles so strive to "protect" and whose rights they so zealously rush to take under their wing.

What is the point of organizing the provocative "hearings" and visits? Why are friendly embraces and the doors of official cabinets thrown open to the rebels?

The answer is clear: in order to justify multimillion handouts to counterrevolution and sow anti-Soviet sentiments in the minds of the world public. And, finally, in order to give a boost to the mercenaries' "combat spirit," which has noticeably dropped since the crushing defeats recently inflicted on them by the Afghan Army.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RAU VISIT TO MOSCOW

Comments at Expo

LD261744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] An exhibition called People and Technology of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land opened in Moscow today. This is one of the largest foreign exhibitions to be staged in our country.

The exhibition shows the economic potential, science and culture of one of the largest federal lands of the FRG, where a great deal of various output is produced. The main sections of the exhibition are devoted to machine-building, the chemical industry, transport, the construction industry, and industrial design. The expo also shows the potential of the agrarian sector.

Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council on Ministers, who spoke during the opening ceremony of the exhibition, noted that there exists great opportunities for mutually-advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, as well as the RSFSR and the North Rhine-Westphalia Land. Comrade Vorotnikov wished the exhibition successful work and voiced the conviction that it would give rise to much interest.

Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, who addressed those present, noted that the organizers of the exhibition would wish to facilitate the development and strengthening of the trust and good relations between both countries and peoples.

Vorotnikov Speech

LD262012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] An exhibition entitled "The People and Technology of the Land of North Rine-Westphalia" opened in Moscow today on Krasnaya Presnya Embankment. The exhibition acquaints one with the economic potential and the science and technology of one of the major federal lands in the FRG.

A speech was made at the opening ceremony by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said in Particular:

[Begin Vorotnikov recording] We regard the opening of this representative exhibition as an important event in relations between the Russian Federation and the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia. From the time of the first contacts in 1972 links between the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia and the Russian Federation have become fairly wide-ranging and now include the exchange of delegations and information in the sphere of urban and industrial construction, perservation of the environment, culture, art, sport, and education and partner-like relations between the cities of Russia and the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia.

In our view these varied linds set a good example of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation. They are an integral part of the whole complex of Soviet-West German relations, which the Soviet Union is ready to continue developing on the basis of the Moscow Treaty.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced that in the nuclear and space age security can be ensured not by military-technical facilities and not by the stockpiling and perfecting of weaponry but by its consistent reduction and total elimination. This, indeed, is the aim of the Soviet Union's proposals on halting nuclear tests and ridding mankind of nuclear and chemical weapons, which have received a widespread response. this is the aim being pursued, too, by the comprehensive program for a substantial reduction of all the components of land forces and tactical strike of Europe, which was proposed at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact countries. Our country will continue to spare no efforts in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

Permit me to express satisfaction at the arrival in the Soviet Union of Minister-President Rau and other visitors from the FRG.

We hope that this visit and the meetings and conversations in Moscow will serve the cause of a further development of relations between our countries. [end recording]

The exhibition was opened by Johannes Rau, Minister-President of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, who has arrived in Moscow at the head of a delegation from the FRG. He said:

[Begin Rau recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] Many people here in Moscow and back home in the FRG has spared no effort to properly organize this large exhibition, in which about 300 firms are taking part. The aim of the exhibition is to show what we produce and how we live. Our wish is to promote the creation of an atmosphere of trust between both particular individuals and the peoples of the two countries. We remember with satisfaction the Soviet Union's national exhbition, which was held in Duesseldorf a few years ago. We hope that this exhibition of ours will continue the fine traditions and on a broader plane that as a whole such undertakings and the meetings and conversations here in Moscow will serve peace, which is needed by all peoples. We received the new Soviet peaceful proposals with great interest and hope. I believe that this visit to Moscow and the meetings and negotaitions with Soviet leaders will serve the strengthening and safeguarding of peace. [end recording]

Meets With Dobrynin, Zagladin

LD261746 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a conversation at the CPSU Central Committee today with Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia (FRG).

They discussed some pressing questions of mutual interest, including the European aspects of international politics in the light of the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member countries to the NATO countries and all European countries. It was unanimously noted that all countries including, of course, the USSR and the FRG should make their contribution to the process of improving the situation in Europe.

Anatoliy Dobrynin and Johannes Rau spoke highly of the importance of contacts between the CPSU and the SDP [Social Democratic Party] and confirmed the readiness of their parties to develop them further in the interests of Soviet-West German relations, mutual understanding and peace.

Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation that passed in a comradely atmosphere.

Attends Cultural Program

LD262020 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Moscow June 26 TASS -- A cultural programme held in the framework of the exhibition "People and Technology of North Rhine Westphalia" opened in a ceremony in Moscow's Gorkiy Academic Art Theatre today. The programme opened with the performance on the stage of the art theatre by the drama company from Bochum. The company showed the production of Buechner's play "Leonce and Lena". Present at the opening of the cultural programme were Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Johannes Rau, Joerg Kastl.

CHERNYSHEV ANALYZES SPANISH ELECTION RESULTS

PM261306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Chernyshev "Commentator's Column": "Spanish Elections"]

[Text] Madrid -- Elections to the Cortes (parliament) have been held in Spain. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) was victorious, thereby confirming its position as the leading political force in the country. Although the Socialists lost 18 seats, they retain a majority in the Congress of Deputies (184 out of 350) and secured the right to form a new government.

During the election campaign the policy of the Socialists, who had been in office for almost 4 years, was severely criticized. It was pointed out, in particular, that the PSOE had promised to create 800,000 new jobs in 4 years. In reality, however, the number of unemployed has increased rather than diminished. The fact that the party leadership, which had previously advocated the country's leaving NATO, then completely reversed its stance was also condemned. Nevertheless, the elections showed that, despite the Socialists' losing more than 1.5 million votes, the right-wing opposition is unable to offer any serious competition to it. The conservatives headed by former Franco minister M. Fraga secured 26 percent of the vote and won 105 seats in congress -- 1 fewer than at the last elections.

Another feature was noteworthy. The Democratic and Social Center [CDS] headed by former Spanish Prime Minister A. Suarez had a certain success. The CDS now has 19 seats instead of 2. And the Democratic Reformist Party, which declared itself to be a contender for power, suffered a crushing defeat. Its program, which is little different from that of the right-wing coalition, failed to elicit a response from the voters. The Reformists won not a single parliamentary seat.

Seven political organizations, including the Spanish Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, entered into a "united left" coalition. They won eight seats. In the opinion of commentators, the coalition, which was created literally just before the election campaign began, can consider the result a successful one. The supporters of former Spanish Communist Party Secretary General S. Carrillo, who stood independently in the elections, failed to return a single representative to parliament. The fragmentation of communist votes reduced their ability to achieve more substantial results.

The election results are regarded by the local press as an indication that the democratic process that began in the country with the downfall of the Franco dictatorial regime is complex and contradictory. Most people in Spain believe that radical transformations in society are possible.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

Meets With Vorontsov

NC251749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, is currently visiting Moscow. He has held a 3-hour meeting with Vorontsov, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister. A large number of senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials and Salah Basyuni, the Egyptian ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the meeting.

Following this session, Dr Ghali said that he exchanged views with Soviet officials on various international issues. He stated: We explained to the Soviet officials Egypt's diplomatic efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He noted that friendship and consultations between Egypt and the Soviet Union would inevitably serve the cause of peace, stability, and progress in the world. Ghali delivered a speech yesterday at the second Soviet-African scientific and political conference currently being held in Moscow.

Addresses African-Soviet Conference

NC261631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt will continue to fight against apartheid and imperialism alongside the fraternal peoples of South Africa and Namibia. Egypt is doing its best to improve cooperation among African countries and between African and Arab nations, he added. One way this is being done is by putting thousands of Egyptian technicians and experts at the disposal of African governments. The state minister made these remarks in an address to participants at the second African-Soviet conference today. The conference has been organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, and representatives from 30 countries are taking part.

In his speech, Dr Ghali reviewed the principles governing relations among African countries and between these countries and the rest of the world. He emphasized that Egypt is putting a great deal of effort into the fight against imperialism and apartheid, as well as into the search for peaceful and purely African solutions to disputes in Africa. Strengthening economic cooperation among African countries, upholding the nonaligned tradition of the continent, and preserving the unity of the OAU are all objectives of Egypt's foreign policy, Dr Ghali stated.

Dr Ghali noted that Africa had been the first to come to the defense of UNESCO. More modifications and structural reforms for the United Nations have been demanded by Africans than by anyone else, he added.

It is worth noting that participants in the African-Soviet conference are discussing peace, cooperation, and social progress in Africa.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD261831 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting today with Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is in Moscow to attend the Soviet-African scientific-political conference "for Peace, Cooperation and Social progress". During their conversation they noted the pressing need for all peace forces and states to step up the struggle to avert nuclear war and stop the arms race, to achieve a radical change in international affairs from confrontation to peaceful cooperation and coexistence. In this context they stressed the importance of attaining a just political settlement of international and regional conflicts, liquidating seats of war danger in the Middle East and in the South of Africa. When questions of bilateral relations were discussed both sides declared in favour of further developing them in various fields with due account for mutual interests.

Cairo Account

NC261339 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow. Following the meeting, Dr Ghali said that the talks had dealt with bilateral relations, developments in the Middle East peace process, and the Palestinian issue. He emphasized that his discussions with Soviet leaders have revealed a political will on the part of both countries to promote cooperation between them.

GROMYKO RECEIVES LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD251629 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (TASS) -- "Aggressors of all times have one common feature: Today they talk of peace and show one face, and tomorrow they have another face and look quite different. So one has to watch them very carefully." These words from Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, came at the end of a conversation, but they reflect the whole of its content and the concern displayed by the USSR in connection with the situation in the Near East.

The conversation took place today in the Kremlin, when Andrey Gromyko received a delegation from the Lebanese parliament headed by its chairman Husayn Al-Husayni. The Lebanese MPs have come to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation includes representatives of various regions of the country and of religious communities -- Maronites, Sunnis, Greek Catholics, Orthodox, and Shi'ites.

Andrey Gromyko spoke about the general guidelines for the USSR's peaceful foreign policy line approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, and about the large-scale Soviet initiatives directed at consolidation of peace. Husayn Al-Husayni greeted the constructive Soviet proposals, implementation of which would lead to a nuclear disarmament and to equal security for everybody.

Discussing the situation in the Near East and the Mediterranean, the two sides expressed understanding of the causes behind the tension in the region. The aggressive course of the United States and its protege Israel is the main cause. Israel's expansionist policies, the drawing of Arabs into separate deals, and the blocking of a just and comprehensive Near East settlement -- these are the main reasons for the explosive situation in the Near East.

The attack on Libya and the threats by Washington and Israel addressed to Syria are a specific manifestation of this approach to international affairs, in the opinion of both sides.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that it is only possible to establish firm peace in the Near East by the collective efforts of all interested parties on the basis of a complete withdrawal of israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967. In this connection, it is necessary to respect the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determinatiion and the setting up of an independent state of their own. The USSR pursues this policy consistently and steadfastly.

As before, the USSR believes that convening an international conference on the Near East, with the participation of all interestd parties, including the PLO, is the only effective means of achieving an all-round and equitable settlement of Arab-Israeli conflict, Andrey Gromyko emphasized. Only a policy such as this points to the path toward solving the complex Near east problem. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said this repeatedly in his speeches.

The speaker of the Lebanese parliament spoke in favor of the USSR's proposals to turn the Mediterranean region into a stable zone of peace. Comrade Gromyko stated that the USSR respects Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and supports the Lebanese Government's efforts to secure the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the south of Lebanon without delay, in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

Husayn al-Husayni highly appraised this stance and expressed gratitude for the USSR's decision to lend its support to the mission which the UN forces carry out in Lebanon. Both sides reaffirmed their desire to continue to strengthen the traditional relations of friendship between the USSR and Lebanon, and important element of which is provided by parliamentary ties.

The meeting passed in a warm and frank atmosphere.

Present at the conversatioin on the Soviet side were: Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Martin Arutyunyan, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Nikolay Rubtsov, head of the secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Vasiliy Vysotin, head of the International Links Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On the Lebanese side was Mustafa al-Zayn, Lebanon's charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Also today the delegation had a meeting with the leadership of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and with members of the Board of the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society. The visitors were briefed on the activities of this mass public organization. It was stressed that the development of links between the people of the two countries plays an important role in strengthening traditional friendly relations and in developing mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Lebanon.

TASS INTERVIEWS LEBANESE PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT

LD271101 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Lebanon's example shows that no state, either large or small, can stay aloof from the struggle for peace and for the strengthening of its foundations, stated Husayn al-Husayni, president of the Lebanese Parliament, in an interview with Viktor Lebedev, a TASS correspondent. The two world wars, he recalled, did not bypass Lebanon. During World War One, a third of Lebanese population had died of starvation. The casualties suffered by the country during the Second World War were incalculable. The Israel-caused years-long Lebanese crisis has brought misfortune and ruin.

Tensions in the world lead to the dragging out of the Lebanese problem and of the Middle East conflict as a whole and hamper a solution to international problems, the president of Lebanon's Chamber of Deputies went on to say. He visited the Soviet Union at the head of a Lebanese parliament delegation. The war machine siphons off huge resources which could have been used in the interests of economic development, for the benefit of people. The Lebanese people khighly appreciate the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and wholeheartedly supported its bold initiatives aimed at improving the international climate and at terminating the arms race in the name of fully ridding mankind of the nuclear danger.

The Lebanese crisis is one of the consequences of the Middle East conflict which is being deliberately dragged out and exacerbated, Husayn al-Husayni pointed out. The conflict, of which the problem of Palestine is the core, gained in scope as a result of the occupation by Israel of the territories of neighbouring Arab countries, including Lebanon. With Washington's support, Tel Aviv is steering matters to splitting Arab countries. Lebanon was chosen by the Israeli aggressors as the target for their actions as one of the most vulnerable parts of the Arab region. Lebanese disunity has been forcibly brought on by Israel and its patrons that sow discord and distrust in the country. Lebanon will undoubtedly revive if the interference in its internal affairs is terminated. The country's problems can be solved on the basis of strengthening legality and renouncing extremism provided Israeli troops are fully withdrawn from Lebanon on the strength of the U.N. resolution and with reliance on fraternal Syria which spares no effort in the struggle for a peaceful Lebanon.

Husayn al-Husayni rejected as unacceptable separatist ways to settle the problems of the region, emphasizing that the Camp David agreements have been fully exposed. They have given nothing to Egypt and have greatly complicated the situation in the Middle East. He called for stronger Arab solidarity and for more active international efforts in support of the just cause of Arab peoples. Husayn al-Husayni gave a high appraisal of the talks and meetings held in Moscow and expressed gratitude to the USSR for the principled support for Lebanon in its struggle for Israel's full withdrawal from the country and for full restoration of the country's integrity and sovereignty.

BRIEFS

PDRY PARTY DELEGATION -- The visiting PDRY party delegation headed by 'Abd al-Razzaq Sharif, member of the YSP Central Committee, departed Samarkand for Moscow on 24 June. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with Uzbekistan's cultural life during their several days' stay. They also visited the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Culture, higher education institutions in Tashkent, and the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86 GF]

USSR-AFRICAN CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN MOSCOW

TASS Roundup

LD262037 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- Opposition to imperialist aggression, racism and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign nations, vital interest in preventing nuclear war, preserving and strengthening peace, ensuring liberty, independence and equality of all peoples make up the basis of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Africa, Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has pointed out.

Vigorous cooperation between African countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constituted an important factor of the stabilization of the international situation, of the struggle for peace and secuirty of peoples, the Soviet scholar observed.

He addressed the second Soviet-African scientific-political conference which closed here today.

The main subject of the meeting was "The Soviet Union and the Countries of Africa in the Struggle for Peace, Cooperation and Social Progress." It was attended by prominent scientists and public figures from nearly thirty African nations, leading Soviet experts on African representatives of other socialist countries and several international organizations.

The conference highly assessed the efforts by the progressive forces aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space, ending all nuclear tests, carrying out nuclear disarmament and switching arms expenditures for development purposes.

The participants in the Moscow forum pointed to the importance of the New Delhi declaration of the six heads of state and government. They observed with anxiety that Africa recently became a target of the imperial policy of neoglobalism and acts of state terrorism.

This course, directed at destabilizing the situation in the "Frontline" and other African states and imposing diktat on them, poses a serious threat to universal peace and security.

The participants in the conference denounced the policy of terror and aggression pursued by the racist regime of South Africa and came out in favour of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

Confidence was expressed at the second Soviet-African meeting that the forthcoming 8th non-aligned conference in Harare will give a fresh impetus to the struggle of the non-aligned nations for stronger independence and social and economic progress, lend more vigour to the fighters against apartheid, for the earliest liberation of the Namibian people.

The conference heard the readiness of the USSR and the African countries to promote trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the expression of support for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy, concept of establishing a comprehensive system of international security and programme of eliminating weapons of mass annihilation, first of all nuclear weapons, by the turn of the century.

The results of the Moscow meeting showed profound interest of its participants in the further consolidation of Soviet-African friendship and development of all-round cooperation, confirmed the need for unity of action of the forces of social progress in the face of the threat posed by imperialism. The second Soviet-African conference reaffirmed the usefulness of such meetings and exchanges of views on a broad range of problems and issues of Soviet-African relations with a view to finding additional reserves for their further development. The experience of the two conferences showed the expediency of holding them on a regular basis.

Gromkyo Comments

LD262029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The second Soviet-African scientific and political conference for peace, cooperation and social progress ended its work on 26 June in Moscow. Our correspondent Nikolay Lutsenko says:

[Lutsenko] The Soviet Union, which is maintaining multilateral contacts with many African states, was an initiator of such regular meetings with the representatives of the scientific, public and political circles of Africa. Participating in the present conference were prominent figures from 24 countries of the continent, national liberation movements and both the African and the international organizations. Its sections discussed the issues of struggle for peace, independence, against racism and apartheid and the issues of economic backwardness. At the close of the conference I asked Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, and director of the Africa Institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science, to sum up its results.

[Begin Gromyko recording] During the implementation of the second Soviet-African scientific and political conference, both its Soviet and African participants succeeded in improving their realization of the dangers which are now faced by the international association. The Soviet Union and the Africa countries have continued to struggle with unabated force against the policy of neoglobalism, against the policy that presents a great threat to the countries of African and also to the entire international community. In this respect, the conference supported those historic large-scale initiatives which were brought forward by the Soviet leadership, by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress. This comprehensive program of universal security, which was proposed at the 27th congress, has been very thoroughly analyzed by the participants in our conference, and all of us reached the conclusion that not confrontation but cooperation is what the peoples of Africa and the peoples of other developing countries need today.

As far as Soviet-African cooperation is concerned -- both political and economic -- then many businesslike specific proposals were voiced here, which, I think, will help in stabilizing the international situation and in further developing relations between the Soviet Union and the countries of independent Africa. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON S. AFRICA STATE OF EMERGENCY

'Police State' Seen

LD262107 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Harare June 26 TASS -- The unlimited punitive functions of the South African Army and police irrespective of whether the state of emergency is in effect in the country have from now on been enacted into law.

Under an internal security law and an amendment to the law on public order, signed by President Pieter Botha, the punitive troops are allowed to detain without trial or judgement any "suspicious" person for a half of a year term and also to clamp a state of emergency in the regions announced by the authorities "unrest zones". These measures actually perpetrate the state of emergency in the Republic of South Africa.

This is also evidenced by the blackout on the objective coverage by local and foreign journalists of the developments in the country. In Johannesburg Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, threatened journalists with stiffer penalties for the publication of any materials on the situation in South Africa without a special permission of the Information Bureau.

The South African Information Bureau cancelled from today all briefings at which scanty information was given on the developments in the country. According to trade unionists' figures, hundreds of leaders of workers' associations are imprisoned now. Many leaders went underground. The Republic of South Africa was turned into a police state, the Johannesburg newspaper THE STAR admits.

The authorities denied permission to Denis Healey, foreign minister in the shadow cabinet of the British Labour Party, to meet Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. Healey, however, succeeded in meeting Winnie Mandela, wife of the patriot and prominent activist of the anti-apartheid movement.

Healey said he arrived at the conclusion that Botha disregarded the opinion of the whole world because he was confident that Washington, London and Bonn would not allow the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against Pretoria.

In their joint statement Healey and Mandela demanded that Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners be released, the state of emergency be cancelled, the ANC be legalized and an end be put to the authorities' terror.

The African population knows that the United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany who resist the application of sanctions are close allies of the apartheid regime, said Allan Boesak, a leader of the United Democratic Front. Commenting on a meeting between Oliver Tambo, ANC president, and a top-ranking representative of the British foreign ministry, he said that London should have long since recognized the ANC, the most mass organization of the opponents of racial segregation.

Censorship Criticized

MB260742 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Yuriy Rogov commentary]

[Text] There is a new element in news agency reports on events in South Africa. Under the text of a report, the editor notes that what has been described corresponds to official versions of South Africa's Government institutions. In other words, the editors do not guarantee the accuracy of the cited facts. The Pretoria authorities have in fact banned direct reports on events in black ghettos. Journalists can report only information given to them by government officials. This amounts to strict censorship imposed by the government to conceal from the world (?trends) least embellishing the apartheid regime -- massacres and tortures, arrests and beatings, demonstrators beaten and the use of teargas.

Working on a topic, if it does not concern an exhibition of flowers or the premier of a play, is like treading on a political minefield where any careless quotation or reference will cost a journalist imprisonment. There are more than 75 laws stating restrictions on what correspondents can report and film. Over the last few days, the authorities have decided to ignore their own legislation and have completely closed for news media representatives access to the papers where events do not fit into the rosy picture of the divided coexistence of races. A ban was even imposed on the report on the sermon Bishop Desmond Tutu delivered in memory of the Soweto victims on Monday, 16 June, in the St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg.

The decision [words indistinct] censorship has been backed up by police measures. In the anticipation of protests in Soweto on the night of June 16, all telephone line linking Johannesburg's black townships with the rest of the world were disconnected. Motor vehicles moving towards Soweto were searched, photo and cine cameras were confiscated and journalists were detained for establishing their identity. But despite all bans, reports on the national strike on June 16 have been spreading outside South Africa. The world knows about actions in Soweto and its quarter [words indistinct], about the barricades in the Colored Township of Cape Town, Bontheheuwel, about the public denunciation by priest Alan Boesak, of the measures carried over the last few days as part of the state of emergency, and about the brutal police repression of believers in a mosque in Athlone near Cape Town.

The world is yet to learn about many things the regime of Pretoria is trying to hide, even despite the fact that the newspaper, black SOWETAN, front paged a report on Tuesday, 17 June which said: Everything calm on June 16th and if something has happened we are not allowed to report it to you.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZAMBIAN UNIP DELEGATION VISIT

PM261154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Meetings and Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia (UNIP) headed by F.N. Bulawayo, member of the UNIP Central Committee, visited the USSR 10 through 22 June in line with the plan for CPSU-UNIP party ties.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work and International Departments, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, TASS, and the USSR Ministry of Culture. The guests visited the Georgian SSR, where they learned about how ideological work is organized in the republic and Abkhaz Oblast party organizations.

Delegation members stated that they had been greatly impressed by the political and labor enthusiasm shown by the Soviet people in carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and advocated the further strengthening of Soviet-Zambian cooperation.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. HOUSE VOTE ON CONTRA AID

LD270505 Moscow TASS in English 0433 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 27 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has resolutely protested to the United States following the House of Representatives' decision to increase military aid to the Somozist forces.

In its diplomatic note, sent to the U.S. Department of State, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry demanded that the Reagan administration immediately end all forms of aggression against the people of the Republic and respect international law.

'MERCENARIES' SPEAK AT NICARAGUA NEWS CONFERENCE

LD262209 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Confessions of Cuban 'Gusanos' Captured in Nicaragua" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Managua June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reporting:

In a futile attempt to replenish the ranks of the Somocist forces which suffered considerable losses in the fighting against the Sandist People's Army, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is recruiting mercenaries of Cuban descent -- mainly drug addicts and criminals who fled to the United States in search for a "capitalist paradise" -- to fight on the Somocists' side.

Two of such mercenaries were taken prisoner by Nicaraguan troops and handed over to the state security service which will investigate their part in terrorist operations. Speaking at a news conference here, the pair, Ubaldo Hernandez and Eugenio Rojas, told newsmen that they had been recruited by CIA agents in Miami and had agreed to take part in terrorist operations against Nicaragua in exchange for a few hundred dollars in order "not to starve to death."

Both mercenaries had undergone military training in the United States, El Salvador and Costa Rica with the connivance of local authorities, and later sent into Nicaragua.

The real situation in Nicaragua has nothing to do with the propaganda slogans which the Somocists sold us to "keep our spirits high" during training sessions at military camps, the prisoners said. Contras cannot withstand the pressure from the Sandinist army and hastily retreat whenever Nicaraguan troops catch up with them.

The Somocist counter-revolutionary forces are artificially kept alive by lavish military aid supplied to them by the United States, the ex-mercenaries said.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY HOPING TO REPLACE PARAGUAYAN REGIME

PY262337 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[From the "Latin American events" feature by Viktor Deruga]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners.

Today's newscasts were focused on Paraguayan political leader Domingo Laino's attempt to return to his country. The vice president in exile of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], who was expelled by President Alfredo Stroessner's regime in 1982, has tried to return to Paraguay on several occasions.

Domingo Laino supports a peaceful democratization process in Paraguay and considers that the end of the U.S. support to Stroessner's dictatorship is essential for this democratization.

The opposition leader left for Paraguay from Buenos Aires accompanied by several diplomats and foreign correspondents. The Paraguayan authorities termed this return operation carried out by Laino as, quote, an international leftist plot to discredit the country and President Stroessner, unquote.

I believe that the Paraguayan Government exaggerated somewhat because, although it may sound like a paradox, the United States, on one hand supports Stroessner, and on the other hand exerts great pressure so that Domingo Laino may be allowed to return to the country.

This fact has been highlighted by all the sectors of the media that have reported this incident.

Following are exerpts of some of EFE news agency reports:

The United States is allegedly supporting Laino's return within the framework of a well-planned strategy that President Ronald Reagan explained to his Uruguayan colleague, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, last week.

President Reagan has stated that the days of the rightist dictatorships on our continent are numbered. This year, Reagan's administration started to exert a wide range of political, military, and commercial pressures on the Paraguayan regime seeking a political change in this country, which has been governed for more than 30 years by General Stroessner.

About 50 U.S. Republican and Democratic congressmen addressed a letter to the Paraguayan Government voicing support for Laino's return. [end EFE excerpts]

As a consequence, we can safely say that the United States wishes to use Laino's case as part of its strategy to replace the regime that has served the U.S. interests for so many years -- which is why it is hated by the Paraguayan people -- with another regime that can adhere to U.S. interests but within a different framework.

We should add that what the United States fears most is that Stroessner will be ousted by his own people and replaced by a government over which the United States has no control.

POLITBURO MEETS 26 JUNE, GORBACHEV SPEAKS

LD261802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: At its meeting on 26 June, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee considered the question of improving the party political education of leading cadres in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The need was stressed to seriously improve party political education and to enhance its role in the formation of a reserve of cadres for all levels of the party apparatus. In conditions where the Soviet people has set about implementing the tasks that have been posed in the new party program documents and where there is a requirement for the restructuring of all political, ideological, and organizational work, the mass and effective ideological-theoretical rearming of party, local soviet, and ideological cadres is a most important matter for party committees and higher party education establishments.

The task has been posed of increasing the training of cadres in higher party educational establishments in numbers guaranteeing that the majority of party workers receive a professional party political education. The appropriate instructions have been given to draw up long-term plans for the training of cadres and the development of higher party educational establishments.

The training of students at 2-, 3-, and 4-year departments is being expanded at the higher party schools. At the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences additional opportunities are being created for the training of cadres of higher scientific qualification. Requirements are being increased for the theoretical and practical training of post-graduates and students. A set of measures has been drawn up to enhance the role of academies and higher party schools in the study and generalization of the work experience of party, local soviet, and ideological organizations.

The Politburo approved proposals made by the government on the provision of additional benefits to workers in metallurgical production facilities of the Ministry of Machine Building and ministry of metal-working. Like the working people in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, additional annual paid leave is being established for them, and they are being given the right to receive the senior citizen pension at the raised, maximum, rate.

Comrade Gorbachev reported on the meeting with P. Shiv Shankar, India's minister of foreign affairs and trade. The Politburo expressed profound satisfaction with the dynamically developing, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India and stressed that Soviet-Indian interaction is becoming an increasingly major constructive factor in international relations. A high appraisal was made of the role of the Nonaligned Movement in world affairs, as well as of the efforts of the Delhi Six in the struggle against the nuclear threat and for disarmament.

The Politburo heard information from Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe. Instructions were given to the delegation to actively seek a positive outcome on a reciprocal basis to this important international forum.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also examined certain other matters of economic and cultural construction and of the implementation of foreign policy activity directed toward strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

KAZAKH MINISTER DISMISSED FOR ABUSING OFFICIAL POSITION

LD270817 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 10100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Anatoliy Rodionovich Karavayev from his duties as minister of the KaSSR Ministry of Motor Transport for abuse of his official position to his own advantage.

WRITER CALLS FOR PASTERNAK WORKS' PUBLICATION

LD261758 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

Speeches by delegates to the 8th Congress of Soviet Writers, which entered its third day today, are pervaded with a sense of responsibility for the destinies of Soviet culture and for the future of the creative endeavour of men of letters.

The task of Soviet literature in a new situation was figuratively formulated by Moscow prose writer Georgiy Baklanov. "The participation of men of letters in the process of acceleration should consist in helping the party to restructure the moral climate and way of public thinking."

Literature has no right to avoid the darker aspects of life but should discuss them truthfully and honestly. Writers must remember the lessons of truth given by the party at its 27th congress, Ukrainian writer Boris Oleynik said.

"Why do readers turn away from some of our books?" poet Andrey Voznesenskiy asked. "The main cause is that people want publicity. Publicity is literature's next of kin but many books pared down by editors offer readers vaudevilles instead."

At the same time, speakers at the congress noted, there have already appeared works which reflect the spirit of the time. They evoke lofty civic sentiments in readers. Such are books by Viktor Astafiyev, Valentin Rasputin, Yuriy Bondarev, Chingiz Aitmatov and Rasul Gamzatov.

There remain fewer and fewer "white spots" in Soviet literature, Voznesenskiy said. At the same time he called for the early publication of the collected works of Anna Akhmatova and Boris Pasternak and also for the publication of definitive collected works of Vladimir Mayakovskiy and Sergey Yesenin.

Men of letters from the Union and autonomous republics of the USSR attach much importance to the quality of literature and to the role of party criticism both in the creation of honest books and in molding the moral standards of writers.

The writers' congress in which about 600 men of letters are taking part will close on Saturday [28 June].

ENGINEER VIEWS CHERNOBYL CLEANUP AFTER 2 MONTHS

LD262157 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Passages within quotation marks remarks by Engineer Vladimir Stolarevskiy in Russian fading into English translation]

[Text] Two months have passed after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. A Radio Moscow reporter, Mikhail Kotilevskiy, has been at the site of the station and here is what he writes about how the aftermaths of the accident are being eliminated. Like everybody arriving to the zone of the station and working there I was given special clothes. This included overalls of a thick fabric, high boots with a seamless sole, and a white doctor's cap, and that was what made me compare everything going on at the site of the station with a medical operation. The land, trees and houses which the residents had left temporarily are being treated against the radiation disease, and much has already been done in that respect.

The crater of the atomic volcano, and that's what the damaged reactor had turned to after the explosion, is safely sealed with the 5,000 tons of lead, boron, delamide [as heard] and sand. And a few days ago the miners built a solid foundation under the damaged building. Collectors of a cooling system are now being installed in it to quiet down the residual thermal processes which no longer carry the danger of radiation. The entire 30-kilometer zone from where the population has been evacuated is being thoroughly decontaminated. This is done by vehicles on the ground and helicopters from the top. I was told about the work that is being done at the radiation safety headquarters which receives information from 240 dosimetric posts.

The charts register daily the situation in the zone of the station and less and less yellow spots are left and those spots stand for increased radiation. The people at the station work calmly and confidently. They control the three undamaged reactors. During the accident it was very important to shut them and among those who did that was an engineer, Vladimir Stolarevskiy. During our conversation we recalled the past events, discussed the present situation and spoke about the future.

"I arrived at the station at night after the accident," says Vladimir Stolarevskiy. "There was no chaos. Everybody was working strictly as planned. We began shutting the reactors. All the equipment functioned and continues to do so well. There are no problems. We are preparing to again start operating the station. The lessons of the accident should not be minimized but the most important thing is to draw the correct conclusions. Nuclear energy requires high standard equipment and it can and should be reliable, the more so since the prospects for the development of the power industry in this country and in other countries is connected with atomic energy and I am sure that the sad experience of the Chernobyl power plant will be taken into consideration.

"The aftermaths of the accident can be overcome, but will there be anyone left to overcome the aftermaths of a nuclear war if it occurs? What happened at Chernobyl shows that it is not nuclear power plants that mankind should renounce but nuclear weapons, and it should start with nuclear explosions which continue to be set off in Nevada. They are like an alarming bell reminding the people of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe."

YAZKULIYEV ADDRESSES SUPSOV SESSION 19 JUNE

PM261245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy B. Yazkuliyev of Tashauzskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR, (chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium) delivered at 19 June sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpt] We are currently working on the development of targeted comprehensive programs for the utilization of idle labor resources at the rayon, city, oblast, and republic level. The problem of employing able-bodied citizens has acquired great importance for us not only economically but socially and morally. In order to resolve this urgent problem various organizational and material possibilities are being sought and implemented. But the republic itself is unable to place all the unemployed in national economic sectors, even taking account of planned organized resettlement. Substantial assistance is needed from all-union organs and first and foremost from the USSR Gosplan in additionally organizing and siting the relevant production facilities on Turkmen territory.

Under these conditions we attach particularly great importance to implementing the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to further develop industry in the Turkmen SSR and to improve its structure. It defines a large program for building up capacities in many sectors of the republic's national economy, for creating complete production cycle enterprises, and for involving idle labor resources in production. Almost a year has passed since the adoption of the resolution but the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy have not even defined the overall amount of capital investment for building a number of projects whose construction is envisaged in the current 5-year plan. The USSR Government has given the USSR Gosplan and the ministries the relevant directives, however no final decisions has yet been taken.

We need to solve yet another question. The Kara-bogaz-Gol Gulf is a unique renewable source of raw materials for obtaining many chemical products. The cutting off of the gulf from the sea has led to the desiccation of its surface and a deterioration in the quality of its solutions (rastvory), which has been reflected in the work indicators of the "Karabogazsulfat" Production Association and has entailed changes in the ecology of the region adjoining the gulf. Since September 1984 around 2 cubic km of sea water a year has been passing into the gulf. But this has not led to substantive improvements. The problem could be solved if the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources built a water inlet regulation station on the dam which would regulate the process for letting seawater into the gulf.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR RESTRUCTURING ALL PARTY LEVELS

PM261235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Restructuring Party Work"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum was a military inspection on the move for the entire party. The way in which the general line determined by the 27th congress is being put into practice was thoroughly analyzed, the preliminary results summed up, lessons drawn from postcongress work, and the next tasks set. In the light of this the plenum discussed key issues of the new 5-year plan, which constitutes the basic framework of all the people's work in both the immediate and the long-term future.

"We have reached the stage in postcongress activity," M.S. Gorbachev said in his report at the plenum, "where we must show the ability to reorient ourselves and build and seek new forms and methods, without flattering oursleves with our achievements for a single minute. Now the main criterion in our evaluations is the achievement of dynamic rates of economic development, high efficiency indices, and major, positive changes in the social sphere."

The activeness of millions of working people and the scale and depth of people's creativity -- the decisive force in acceleration -- largely depend on how party organizations operate. Only by placing the individual at the center of our daily attention can we successfully resolve the tasks set by the congress. The party also regards turning toward people, toward the concerns of life as the main reason for radically restructuring party work.

How is this restructuring progressing? The plenum noted that the ideas of the restructuring process have met with understanding among the majority of party cadres and are beginning to be interpreted in practice. A new atmosphere has been created with regard to interrelations between local and central party, soviet, and economic organs. Many specific issues are being resolved more quickly. There is now greater frankness and pointedness in the formulation of problems, and the level of criticism and self-criticism has risen.

Valuable experience has already been accumulated at local level that merits party-wide attention. But the search for new work forms and methods meeting the demands of the present day is not making easy progress. The idea is also encountered that the directives issued at the congress supposedly relate only to the sphere of big politics, while practical work must follow its own course and well-trodden paths. Such an erroneous opinion leads to serious shortcomings and omissions in practice and retards planned acceleration.

The Kursk party obkom and its first secretary A. Gudkov and the Cherkassy Ukrainaian Communist Party Obkom were sharply criticized at the plenum for unsuitable, unacceptable methods of working with cadres. As is well known, new, forward-looking ideas are clashing particularly sharply and irreconcilably in life at present with old ideas that are obsolete and getting under the feet of enterprising workers. And the task of any party committee is to actively support developments to which the future belongs. It is important to give broad scope to working people's initiative and to do everything possible and necessary so that questing, creative people do not find themselves in a difficult position and do not suffer failure.

The party orients its committees toward mastering political methods of leadership. And this means not assuming administrative functions, in every way developing the initiative of state organs and public organizations, and increasing their responsibility for the task in hand. The issue is formulated as follows: All levels must reorient themselves and rid themselves of elements of excessive administration. Only all-round political, organizational, and ideological work will ensure fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress.

A brother of excessive administration is bureaucracy. This is a fierce opponent of broad participation by the popular masses in the affairs of management. It fetters lively ideas, encourages indifference, and produce paper necessary to no one. The creation of paperwork must be decisively and persistently eradicated. The task lies in working not with paper but with people and knowing and taking into consideration how they work and live, what they think about, and what their problems and attitudes are.

An atmosphere of intolerance toward shortcomings must be established in all party organizations. Stagnation in activities, ostentation and empty words, complacency, and parasitism are intolerable. We must reinforce our critical attitude in the spirit of the 27th congress in order to fight these and other negative phenomena. Criticism must be principled and specifically addressed and must reveal the causes of shortcomings and ways of eliminating them, as well as maintaining a spirit of concern and a healthy dissatisfaction with achievements. Particular significance attaches to increasing the militancy of primary party organizations. Restructuring must be conducted on the basis of developing their independence, initiative, and assertiveness. This is the main element, and it must be grasped properly.

The leaders of party organs play a great role in establishing the new style. Their stand, manner of action, and conduct largely determine how consistently and energetically party work is restructured. And, of course, the first secretaries of the union republic communist party central committees and of party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are expected to set the tone in this respect. Breadth of political outlook, depth of understanding of tasks, organizational ablities, a great sense of responsibility, criticism and self-criticism in evaluations, and a true party spirit -- these are above all what is required of them today. Only then can we count on successful results and on a creative atmosphere in the rayon, city, oblast, and republic.

With the complexity of tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres, the demands on ideological work are also increasing. The party counts on further activation of the entire ideological front and on the organizing force of truthful ideas which unite millions for the sake of a common cause. The press, radio, and television make a large contribution to this. However, the plenum noted that the degree of openness and effectiveness in many local newspaper is still inadequate. This means that correct, self-critical conclusions are needed both in party committees and in editorial offices.

The CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Working People of the Soviet Union, approved at the plenum, contains a clear-cut program of action both for party organizations and for every communist. It is precisely they who must become the soul and chief motivating force of socialist competition for successfully meeting the targets for this year and the entire 12th 5-Year Plan. The CPSU Central Committee has urged communists to be in the front ranks of the competitors and to inspire people through their own personal example to fulfill the tasks set.

A mass of tasks lie ahead -- large in scale, interesting, responsible. In resolving them every party organization is being tested for maturity. By restructuring their work in the spirit of the demands of the time, communists will ensure a new upsurge in every area of economic and social development.

LEADING BODIES DECIDE ON COMPETITION AWARDS

PM270841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee: On the All-union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan Targets"; capitalized passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee note that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on which the party has embarked have met with the Soviet people's unanimous support and approval. People have actively joined in the practical implementation of the outlined plans for production intensification. Many working people, following the shock labor and Stakhanovite movement traditions, are displaying creative initiative and an innovative spirit and are putting forward valuable proposals for improving labor organizations, machinery, and technology and introducing rational methods of economic management.

The experience of leading Moscow and Leningrad collectives and the Volga Avtovaz association in increasing the volume of output on the basis of scientific and technical progress, of Ukrainian enterprises and organizations in the utilization of secondary resources, and of Belorussian railroad workers in accelerating labor productivity growth is being widely applied. The collectives of a number of machine building enterprises in Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, and Kharkov Oblasts have pledged to switch in the production of their basic output to goods which will surpass the best Soviet and world models in both techncial standard and quality in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Construction workers in Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Estonia, and Arkhangelsk, Kamchatka, Saratov, and Tomsk Oblasts have launched a movement for the prompt commissioning of high-quality housing and sociocultural projects, and in Lipetsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts a movement to accelerate the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises has been launched. The collectives of leading kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial complex enterprises in Atlay, Krasnodar, and Stavropol Krays and Kurgan and Orel Oblasts, introducing financial autonomy and the collective contract method, have decided to operate on a self-financing basis. Many workers have pledged to fulfill two 5-year plans for labor productivity growth while maintaining high output quality by the 70th anniversary of Great October. The Komsomol-youth teams' initiative to work at least four free days on the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, clubs, and sports facilities this year has met with active support.

A new upsurge of labor and sociopolitical activity has been evoked by the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to Soviet Working People on Developing Nationwide Socialist Competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the 12th 5-year period. The stength of socialist competition lies in its mass character and in the scope it offers for copying and augmenting progressive experience, and for putting to practical use the creative abilities of Soviet people, who put concern for the consolidation of the motherland's might above all else. The organization of the competition must be improved and the conditions necessary for the development of the working people's initiative created everywhere.

In attaching great importance to socialist competition in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee resolve that:

1. Union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, soviet and economic organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, relying on the Soviet people's labor and social initiative, must organize mass political and organizational work to develop the All-union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan Targets. They must ensure the active participation in the competition of all workers, kolkhoz members, engineering, technical, and scientific staff, specialists, and employees and all collectives of teams, sectors, sections, farm units, enterprises, associations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, organizations, establishments, and student detachments.

The key task in the organization of socialist competition is the focusing of the initiative and creativeness of millions of working people in town and country on the achievement of the set targets in economic and social development. Everything possible must be done to ensure that not a single labor feat goes unnoticed or lacks support. Labor emulation, both individual and collective, and comradely mutual assistance must be developed in every way. Better use must be made of the competition's potenial for instilling in each of its participants a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to him, a spirit of collectivism, and intolerance toward mismanagement, wastefulness, drunkenness, embezzlement, or any other deviations from the norms of socialist morality.

A radical enhancement of labor productivity and output quality, saving of all types of resources, the unconditional fulfillment of contract commitments, and reinforcement of labor discipline are to be viewed as the competition's main aims. The competition participants must be oriented toward surpassing world standards in key indicators on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee urge all-union socialist competition participants to concentrate their efforts as follows:

WORKERS, KOLKHOZ MEMBERS, AND TEAM COLLECTIVES on increasing production and ensuring the high quality of all output, economy and thrift, effective utilization of raw materials, machinery, and equipment, active participation in the assimilation of new machinery, production techniques, and technical creativeness, and strict observance of labor, technological, and production discipline.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL STAFF AND SPECIALISTS on the accelerated utilization in production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improved machinery, production techniques, and labor and production organization, on reducing the labor- and materials-intensiveness of output, providing engineering support for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by labor collectives, and ensuring safe and healthy working conditions.

COLLECTIVES OF ASSOCIATIONS, ENTERPRISES, KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES, AND CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS on achieving the highest labor productivity in their sector, increasing the production of output in the top quality category, saving material, fuel, and energy resources, ensuring the smooth functioning of production capacities, observance of technological discipline, reducing losses of working time, agumenting returns, fulfilling all contract commitments for deliveries and for the development and introduction of new, highly efficient machinery and progressive production techniques, inventions and rationalization proposals, ensuring an all-around increase in the production and sales of crop and livestock farming products and consumer goods, ensuring that the set deadlines for construction are met, and ensuring labor safety and improved production, housing, cultural, and daily life conditions for the working people;

COLLECTIVES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, PLANNING, AND DESIGN ORGANIZATIONS on the development of new generations of equipment, the adoption of effective technolgoical and design decisions, the development of high-yield varieties of agricultural crops and livestock breeds, the achievement of leading positions in the world in these fields, and reduction of the time taken to introduce new development in production;

WORKING PEOPLE IN CITIES, RAYONS, OBLASTS, KRAYS, AND REPUBLICS on the comprehensive solution of economic and social tasks, the implementation of regional scientific and technical programs, the effective utilization of production and scientific potential and land, labor, material, and secondary resources, the improvement of capital construction, increased production and imporved quality of consumer goods, increased production of food, improved trade, consumer, transport, medical, and other types of services for the population, and the provision of amenities in population centers.

2. The Ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs must enhance the standard of socialist competition organization and back the efforts of labor collectives and individual workers to make the best possible use of available reserves and achieve the highest possible results. In this work they must rely to a greater extent on progressive methods of economic management and guidance, financial autonomy, the collective contract, and the combination of material and moral incentives.

They must ensure the comprehensive economic substantiation of socialist pledges, which must become a most important means in the formulation of intensive plans. They must back labor collectives' initiatives to include pledges (counterplans) in annual plans.

They must also encourage the adoption of pledges for enhanced labor productivity and output quality, saving of resources, and the solution of production and social issues on the basis of internal reserves over and above the approved plan.

They must implement the principle of social justice persistently and consistently when assessing the labor contribution of competition participants and deciding on incentives. Wage leveling must not be tolerated. They must enhance the effectiveness of material incentives for competition participants and make fuller use here of all the forms and techniques for stimulating labor offered by the wage fund, the material incentives fund, and special means. They must advise labor collectives to increase the bonuses for the main results of economic activity taking into account the rating achieved in socialist competition and giving priority to those who have consistently achieved high results since beginning of the year and the 5-year plan. They must create the preconditions for, and work toward, ensuring that the bonus payment system at enterprises and organizations is made directly dependent on socialist competition achievements.

They must give preferential treatment to competition winners in distributing social consumption funds. They must ensure that as from 1987 the payments into the socio-cultural measures and housing construction fund are increased by 25 percent for collectives winning the All-union Socialist Competition and by 15 percent for collectives winning the competition in their sector, to be paid from the reserve (central fund) of the organization to which they are subordinate.

They must enhance in every way the role played in the competition by the moral factor. They must note in good time, support, and praise the creative initiative, conscientious labor, andprofessional skill of workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists. They must propose for state awards those who distinguish themselves most. They must increase and step up publicity about the competition, its tasks, its progress, and its results. They must promptly inform the competition participants about leading experience and help them to compare the results of their work with the achievements of other collectives and workers and identify the reasons for the success of some and the lagging of others. They must ensure that the press, radio, television, and various forms and means of information and propaganda work and verbal and visual agitation are used more effectively to this end. The entire system of publicity, assessments, and incentives must create in the collectives an atmosphere conducive to creative and highly efficient labor and the manifestation of people's abilities and ideological and moral education.

3. Union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, the AUCCTU, ministries and departments, sector trade union central committees, and soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs must improve their leadership of the socialist competition in sectors, regions, and labor collectives. The personal responsibility of economic managers at all levels for the organization of competition and the creation of the necessary economic, technical, and social conditions for its development must be increased. They must ensure that plans are submitted to labor collectives in good time and that every worker and all teams are informed about the targets for the main indicators so that every competition participant has a clear idea in advance what to aim for in his shock labor. They must resolutely eradicate formalistic and bureaucratic attitudes to the formulation of pledges and the defective practice of summing up the results of competition within a narrow circle. They must cut short attempts to replace live organizational work with the collection of various kinds of data and reports.

They must reduce the number of competition indicators. These must accord with the tasks set in the 5-year plan and ensure the coordination and unity of sector and territorial demands on competition participants. They must adopt a creative approach to the choice of forms and types of competition and develop those among them which provide scope for initiative and promote production intensification and the achievement of high end results. In the light of the All-union Socialist Competition's orientation toward the comprehensive resolution of the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, they must bear in mind that it is inexpedient to organize within its framework competitions for interim results, the fulfillment of separate indicators, and the production of individual types of output.

In order to ensure comparability of results they must bear in mind the similarity of production capacities, their level of equipment, natural conditions, and other objective factors. They must sum up the results of the All-union Socialist Competition annually, in accordance with the progressive results of the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets. In the assessment of the results they must not tolerate any deviation from the established terms of the competition. They must ensure that All-union Socialist Competition Challenge Red Banners are awarded only on condition that the plans for key production indicators and the construction of housing and sociocultural projects are fulfilled.

They must analyze at greater depth the work of lagging associations, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and also of enterprises whose production indicators are mediocre and give them prompt practical assistance to help them improve their economic activity. They must back the initiative of leading team leaders, foremen, engineering and technical workers, and economic managers who declare themselves ready to take on lagging collectives.

They must develop more vigorously the competition between interdependent collectives on the principles of the "Workers' Relay Race" and of high-quality integrated process teams and enhance their mutual responsibility for, and interest in, fulfilling contract commitments for deliveries, for mastering the production of new high-quality output, for resolving key scientific and technical problems, and for shortening the "Research-to-production" cycle and the time needed for the construction and reconstruction of projects.

4. Ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and party and trade union organizations must radically improve their work to ensure the utilization of leading experience and its accelerated introduction. They must promptly inform associations and enterprises about the latest Soviet and foreign achievements. They must expand the practice of job skill competitions. They must organize courses in innovative techniques and methods of labor based on the experience of leading production teams and pacesetters striving for record output volumes, excellent quality, and a high standard of service, and introduce the corresponding changes in cadre training syllabuses and normative documents. They must hold seminars to study new methods of the organization of competition at enterprises achieving the highest results in production efficiency and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. They must enhance the role of the study of economics as an important means of instilling in working people the skills needed to analyze economic activity and draw up realistic pledges and creative plans. They must improve instruction in the basics of the organization of socialist competition at higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and cadre refresher courses.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, in cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, must ensure the coordination of ministries' and departments' work in the dissemination of leading experience which is of relevance to more than one sector. They must improve the presentation of the achievements of production pacesetters and innovators at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and revise the procedure and measures which apply to the incentives for its participants, making them dependent on the results achieved in the All-union Socialist Competition.

5. The following awards are to be instituted for All-union Socialist Competition winners:

Workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical staff, specialists, and employees will receive honor diplomas from ministries (departments) and trade union central committees and commemorative gifts or financial bonuses;

The collectives of teams, sections, links, livestock units, and departments will receive honor pennants from ministries (departments) and trade union central committees and commemorative gifts or financial bonuses;

Komsomol-youth teams will receive honor pennants "To the Heirs of the Stakhanovite Traditions" from the Komsomol Central Committee and commemorative gifts or financial bonuses;

Collectives of production, science-and-production, and other associations, their production units, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction, trade, scientific research, planning, design, and other organizations and establishments, intersector scientific and technical complexes, and VUZ's will receive CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and diplomas and financial bonuses. The collectives which win the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and achieve the highest stable indicators in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress will be entered on the All-Union Board of Honor displayed at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements;

cities, autonomous okrugs, city and rural rayons will receive CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and diplomas and financial bonuses;

union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts will receive CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and diplomas.

Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee and the following diplomas are to be instituted: "For successes achieved in the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere;" "For the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing and the entire sociocultural complex;" and "For the successful fulfillment and the targets of the USSR Food Program." They are to be awarded to union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts which achieve the best results in the spheres indicated.

In the event that a republic, kray, or oblast wins several challenge red banners at the same time a Challenge Red Banner for overall results will be presented together with the corresponding diplomas for the other indicators.

A CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Commemorative Badge "For the achievement of high indicators on the basis of scientific and technical progress in the 12th 5-Year Plan" is to be instituted. The Commemorative Badge is to be bestowed on collectives of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction, trade, scientific research, and other organizations and establishments and VUZ's which achieve the highest end results under the 5-year plan on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress.

A single badge "Shock worker of the 12th 5-Year Plan" is to be instituted for the country as a whole, to be awarded to workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical staff, specialists and employees together with a commemorative gift or a financial bonus, and a single certificate of honor "For the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan Targets" is to be instituted for the country as a whole, to be awarded to team collectives.

These awards will be bestowed on working people and team collectives for the fulfillment of the 5-year targets ahead of schedule and to a high standard and for displaying an innovative approach to the solution of the set tasks and a high standard of discipline and organization.

6. The number of, and procedure for, bestowing USSR State Prizes for outstanding achievements in labor and scientific and technical development on socialist competition pacesetters -- workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical staff, and specialists -- will remain unchanged.

They [central bodies mentioned at the beginning of the resolution] resolve to agree to the proposals:

Of the USSR Council of Minister, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee to award USSR Council of Ministers, ACCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee certificates of honor to collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations, rayons, cities, oblasts, krays, republics, and USSR ministries and departments for high achievements in the saving and rational use of material, fuel, and energy resources; and to award USSR Council Minister, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and financial bonuses to student detachment collectives;

Of the AUCCTU to award Soviet trade union prizes named for outstanding national economic sector labor veterans to production pacesetters and best team collectives; and to issue annually 70,000 free tourist warrants for travel in the Soviet Union and abroad as an incentive for socialist competion winners;

Of the Komsomol Central Committee to award Lenin Komosomol prizes to young production workers and service sphere employees who achieve high results in socialist competition; to award the badge "For excellence in labor" to young production pacesetters; to issue annually to socialist competition winners 30,000 free tourist warrants to visit places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory in the Soviet Union and in the fraternal socialist countries; to award Challenge Red Banners of the Komsomol Central Committee and the corresponding ministries and departments together with diplomas and financial bonuses to collectives winning the competition for Komsomol shock construction project.

7. Ministries and departments, in cooperation with trade union central committees, must approve the terms of the All-Union Socialist Competition in sectors for the 12th 5-Year Plan within a month. Economic and trade union organs must assist labor collectives in the elaboration of the terms of the competition.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee express the firm conviction that the workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, scientific workers, and all who work in the national economy will participate actively in the socialist competition for the sucessful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets and will redouble their efforts in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

MINSK SUPSOV DELEGATE ASKS FREEING OF RURAL INVESTMENT

PM270935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy A.A. Malofeyev of Mozyrskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast, (first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom), delivered at the 18 June Afternoon Sitting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Major national economic tasks are to be resolved in the present 5-year plan by Minsk Oblast's working people.

The oblast party organization is now arranging all its work in such a way as to create everywhere a specific and creative work style and to cast aside everything which is obsolete, rigid, and which impedes progress. Recently many spheres of activity have been reinforced by professional, capable, and talented workers.

The oblast's industry has fulfilled the 5-month plans for all the main indicators and exceeded the prescribed rate of development. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, many indicators in capital construction, trade, and consumer and municipal services have improved. Pleasing changes are also taking place in the agro-industrial complex.

Minsk Oblast, like the entire republic, is working to transfer stockraising to the intensive path of development. Our taks is to obtain 4,000 kg of milk per cow in 1990 as against the 2,500 kg which we achieved last year.

I will say frankly that the beginning of this work was complex. There were leaders and specialists who did not believe it possible. There were many difficulties which we ourselves did not anticipate at that stage. Reaching the set level required a fundamental restructuring of the sector and of all feed production, but the main problem was that of people's consciousness. There are still many obstacles and complexities on this path. But it may be said that the most difficult of them have already been overcome. The main thing is that people now believe in the feasibility of the set task and have become active participants in the sector's restructuring.

When speaking about the positive changes we also see something else. The oblast still has a good many leaders who talk about the need for restructuring instead of carrying it out and who try to explain poor results in practical work by citing various far-fetched reasons. Innovation is having to struggle against great difficulties here. Bureaucracy and outmoded methods of leadership are found in the activity of some administrative organs. The oblast party organization has taken note of these questions and is increasing its efforts in the struggle against such phenomena.

The discussion at the Central Committee plenum sharpens our attitude to shortcomings and demands more resolute and consistent action to radically improve output quality. A number of articles, machines, and equipment, including computers and Belaz dump trucks, are inferior to the best world models in a number of indicators. Bringing them up to the necessary technical standard requires that the activity of all labor collectives be improved.

We are now working in that direction. But there are many urgent problems which must be resolved by the Ministry of the Radio Industry and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Much depends on subcontractors.

The agro-industrial complex' increasing tasks urgently require its material and technical base to be developed and improved. The decisions adopted by the party and government have helped expand the scale of construction in the countryside, and moreover significantly. However, the further reconstruction of villages and the consolidation of the economies of poorly developed kolkhozes and sovkhozes clearly require additional capital investment.

The situation now is that well-run farms have considerable savings in their bank accounts but are unable to put them into economic circulation because of the ceilings set for capital investment and subcontracting work. There is no possibility of increasing the amount of this in the next few years. A way out has to be sought by developing the use of one's own resources.

This work is being held up today by a shortage of construction materials -- above all, cement, slate, and metal. Our republic has adopted decisions to develop the use of own resources and to energetically seek ways of more fully providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with material resources. But the importance of this topic is not decreasing; it remains an acute and vitally essential one. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee must seek ways to resolve this problem.

Comrade deputies, allow me assure you in conclusion that the working people of Minsk Oblast will work persistently and consistently to carry out the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress

SHIPBUILDING MINISTER ADDRESSES SUPSOV SESSION

PM261315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated report on speech by Deputy I.S. Belousov of Pavlovskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast, (USSR minister of the shipbuilding industry) delivered th the 19 June meeting of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum provided an in-depth analysis of the restructuring that is taking place in the party and the state. Shipbuilding workers realize the extent of their great responsibility of resolving the most important national economic tasks. Assessing the sector's work self-critically, I must say that the ships and floating installations we are building, while distinguished by their good quality, seaworthiness, and high safety standards, are often inferior to the best world examples in terms of the fuel efficiency of their main engines, the operating lives, dimensions, and the energy-intensiveness of a number of types of equipment, including types produced in our sector.

The sector has failed to wholly satisfy the national economy's requirement for deliveries of ships and technical devices. In this regard the question of making better use of existing capacities and fulfulling the plan for the retooling of the sector in the 12th 5-Year Plan is particularly acute for us.

The retooling of the sector requires considerable increases in deliveries of computer equipment. However, this year the funds allocated by the Gosplan for this equipment are less than required. The same situation is currently planned for 1987. These questions must be positively solved in the annual plans.

In the current 5-year plan we have envisaged channeling a large amount of capital investment into retooling and modernization. We realize that the modernization and retooling of existing production facilities and the resolution of social questions, particularly housing construction, will require the considerable expansion of the direct labor method of construction.

However, the development of the direct labor method on the necessary scale is still being hampered. It would be expedient for the Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab as of 1987 to envisage the priority allocation of construction equipment and means of transport to ministries developing construction by the direct labor method. The development and strengthening of the direct labor method at enterprises is also being held back because for a long time the question of identical material incentives for workers employed in construction using the direct labor method and workers in the construction ministries has not been resolved.

Since 1 January 1986 the ministries' associations and enterprises have been working under new management conditions, the transition to which is having a positive effect of our work results. Following the CPSU Central Committee directives, we have stipulated intensive targets from the very first year of the 5-year plan.

Under the new management conditions we have as yet failed to solve the question of creating economic levers which would interest enterprises in producing new hign-efficiency output, reducing the labor-intensiveness of its manufacture, and adopting more intensive plans at their formation stage.

Proposals on these and other questions are being elaborated by the ministry and in the very near future will be sent to the commission for imporving the management of planning and the economic mechanism.

In order to resolve the task of considerably increasing output of consumer goods and, htis is the main thing, imporving output quality, it is necessary to sharply simplify the procedure for coordinating the question of starting production of newly developed items and to establish their price.

Comrade deputies! Like the deputies who have spoken before me, I propose that the plan for the USSR's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has been presented for examination by the Supreme Soviet, be ratified.

Working people in the shipbuilding industry will do everything necessary to successfully implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, will fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan, ans will make their worth contribution to strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR MINISTERS MEETING

PM271124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session has examined topical question linked with the implementation of the Food Program and the republic's social development.

The Presidium heard a report from the Ivanovo Oblispolkom on its work to intensify dairy farming and improve the supply of dairy products to the population by making fuller use of local potential. There was an examination of the question of Kostroma Oblast soviet and economic organs' work to intensify production of coarse and succulent feed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The RSFSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry reported on its enterprises' work to develop subsidiary farms.

The Presidium discussed a Kemerovo Oblispolkom report on progress in fulfilling measures planned for 1985-1990 to accelerate housing and social and consumer service construction.

Other questions were also examained.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

POSSIBLE OIL ACTIVITY IN BARENTS SEA ANALYZED

PM261830 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Jun 86 p 11

[Kjell Dragnes report: "Increased Soviet Oil Activity Expected in the North"]

[Text] The Soviet Union could invest more in oil extraction in the Barents Sea because of the fall in oil prices. The military objections to oil platforms in the north do not carry enough weight to halt the development of resources.

These two conclusions are reached in a very thorough analysis from the Fridtjof Nansen Institute which has taken a first look at both oil extraction and Soviet security interests in the Barents Sea. The report, produced by Helge Ole Bergesen, Arild Moe, and Willy Ostreng, was published on 20 June.

Most interesting are the effects the fall in oil prices will have on Soviet offshore policy. While Western companies are cutting down their exploration activities and investment because profitability has fallen, the researchers foresee the opposite happening in the Soviet Union.

The reason is to be found in the Soviet Union's great dependence on oil as a hard currency earner. Between 60 and 70 percent of incoming foreign currency comes from oil. With a fall in the oil price the country must export more, and to be able to export more the Russians must produce more. One of the most promising areas is the Barents Sea, and developments in the oil price could lead to Moscow's reaching a final decision that greater efforts will now be made in the north.

Given the major investment needed and the political and strategic interests involved, such a decision will have to be made by the Politburo, the researchers write. Such a decision has not yet been made, but developments up to now show that Moscow is slowly but surely increasing its activities. The equipment and manpower deployed is already considerable.

Since exploratory drilling began in 1982 between four and six holes have been drilled on the Soviet Union's section of the continental shelf using two Finnish-built drilling ships and the Soviet Union's own rigs. Oil has been found at the mouth of the Pechora River and on the island of Kolguyev, but probably not in any viable quantities.

The Russians have also had major problems in buying advanced foreign equipment, and the efficiency of the exploration activities is only one-third that on Norway's continental shelf. The researchers therefore take the view that close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the West is necessary if any impetus is to be introduced into the development of the area.

Most probably this cooperation will take the form of a scheme under which companies from the whole of the Nordic area and from under which companies from leading countries in Europe will be brought into the Soviet Union's continental shelf. The political objections to such cooperation a strategically sensitive area are not too great. If the Soviet Union thinks that it needs its resources in the north the country would be able to admit Western companies. This is a great challenge for the Norwegian offshore industry, which leads the world in knowledge and technology but which unfortunately also leads the world in price.

Prices could have a negative effect in competition, it was said in a discussion about the report at the Fridtjof Nansen Institute.

Some 2 years ago the institute published a study of Soviet oil policy; the new report broadens the scope and also brings in strategic considerations. The Kola Peninsula, which is one of the Soviet Union's two important strategic areas has 204 submarines and 220 surface ships. These need room in which to operate, and it has long been a commonly held view that the military chiefs in Moscow are skeptical about having oil-producing activities in "their" area.

"Unless there is to be a forest of oil platforms from Bjornoys to the North Cape there is no reason to think that it would be impossible to have reasonable relations between the military and civilians," institute head Willy Ostreng said in his outline of the problem. But the report does not draw any firm conclusions, and the researchers point out that there have been signs of Soviet nervousness -- for example in connection with the cutting of the cables of seismic exploration vessel "Malene Ostervold" last year.

It is perhaps even more important that Norwegian oil activities in the north will have an effect on Soviet policy. It is unthinkable that a major oil find on the Norwegian section of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea would not be developed out of regard for the Soviet Union's strategic interests, former Foreign Ministry Under Secretary of State Nils Morten Udgaard said when commenting on the report. And several people said that activities in Norway's continental shelf could help to speed up Soviet development and persuade Moscow to admit foreign companies.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN TUVA CAUSE FLOODING

LD261727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Tass correspondent report from Kyzyl]

[Text] Torrential rain has passed over Tuva. Dozens of rivers have burst their banks. Bridges have been swept away. Many roads have been destroyed. Particularly hard hit were agricultural areas in the Sut-khol, (Bunkhichka), and Barun-Khemchikskiy Rayons. Operational flood brigades have been formed. They are made up of machine operators, transport, forestry, and road workers. People, farm animals, and machinery have been evacuated from dangerous areas. Food, medical supplies, and animal feed are being delivered to the winter shelters in the mountains to which many sheep-breeders with large flocks have made their way. Organizing ability, courage, and high labor enthusiasm are now being demonstrated with particular vividness. Thus, for instance, the drivers Mangush and Kuular from the Sut-khol Sovkhoz worked for nearly 24 hours without a rest until they had rescued all the sheep. Resourcefulness was displayed by a shepherd from the Barlyk Sovkhoz named Kuzhuget. While far off in the mountains, he saved all the animals in his charge. There are many such examples.

Roads, power lines, and telephone communication are now being quickly restored. Helicopter access has been arranged for remote settlements and shepherds' refuges where road traffic has been temporarily curtailed. The situation is gradually returning to normal. This is also being helped along, to quite a large extent, by the relatively fine weather, which began early this morning. The torrential rains have now come to an end over nearly all the Tuva area.

HARVEST EQUIPMENT SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

LD201910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to the Agro-Industrial Complex was held in Moscow today. Representatives of state agro-industrial committees of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, and the Ukraine noted that the labor collectives of industrial enterprises this year considerably improved the delivery of new equipment and spare parts. Repair work has become better organized. As a result the readiness of equipment for harvesting is higher than in previous years. Despite all this, the all-union staff expressed anxiety concerning the fact that in farms there is much unrepaired equipment. As an example, in the Russian Federation it is necessary to renovate more than 80,000 fodder-harvesters.

A particularly low level of readiness of such equipment is found in Kalinin, Ryazan, Volgograd and Kostroma Oblasts, as well as in Siberia. Many fodder-harvesters are yet to be reqpired in Kazakhstan, Moldavia and in the Central Asian republics, although mass haymaking is taking place there already.

In separate regions of the country grain combine harvesters are being prepared only slowly. Among farms lagging behind are ones in Uzbekistan, and in Orel, Semipalatinsk and some other oblasts of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. Among the reasons delaying repair work, the staff gave that of the unrhythmic work of individual machine-making enterprises. These are the Samarkand Krasnyy Dvigatel factory, the Kharkov tractor spare parts factory, the Michurinsk auto-assemblies factory, the Gorkiy auto works gomselmash, and some others. At fault also are the railroad workers. They are to blame for the fact that at the Kharkov and Tashkent tractor factory, the Kherson combine works, the Sosonovborsk factory near Leningrad and other factories little ready equipment has accumulated. The all-union staff adopted immediate measures to speed up the delivery of material and technical resources for the agro-industrial complex of the country.

COSMONAUTS FINISH 50-DAY SPACE FLIGHT

LD251725 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Valdimir Solovyev completed the programme of the 50-day flight aboard the scienfic "Salyut-7" station.

The spaceship "Soyuz T-15" separated from the orbital "Salyut-7"--"Cosmos-1686" complex at 18 hours 58 minutes, Moscow time, today.

In the course of the work aboard the station, the cosmonauts regularly surveyed different parts of the Soviet Union's territory and areas of the world ocean. They continued experiments to study the atmosphere and beams of charged particles in the near earth space. A number of biological and medical explorations, technical and technological experiments were carried out. The crew had two space walks to test methods of turning large-size constructions in weightlessness. Operations to weld and solder their standard elements were done with the help of a portable electron beam unit.

The cosmonauts are to make a flight to the orbital "Mir" station in accordance with the programme of further work in the near-earth space. The manned "Soyuz T-15" spaceship is to have a link-up with the "Mir" station on the night of June 26.

According to the date of telemetric information, the systems aboard the "Soyuz T-15" spaceship, the "Mir" station and the orbital "Salyut-7"--"Cosmos-1686" complex are functoning normally.

'SOYUZ T-15' DOCKS WITH MIR STATION

Described as 'Skillful'

LD262131 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1946 GMT on 26 June in a 6-minute report by "our correspondent Petr Pelekhov" reports on the docking of the Soyuz T-15 with the Mir space station.

Petr Pelekhov begins by saying that the last meters remain to be covered to the docking point. They can now see the docking unit of the Mir station on one of the screens in the Flight Control Center. The Mir station is bathed in sunlight. The docking is taking place at a point north of the Black Sea. Pelekhov says that they can now see all the details of the docking apparatus and equipment.

He then says: "Well it's just been heard now that they've arrived. The docking is accomplished, the mechanical joining is accomplished.: Pelekhov points out that the docking in the last phase was the most complicated; it was manual, with the cosmonauts having, as was planned, to maneuver around Mir to the docking unit. They had to do a semi-circle around the Mir station. Bearing in mind that the ship and station were rushing along at 7 km per second, it was a skillful piece of work. "The docking mark stood over, almost over the Far East." Pelekhov notes that it is night now. He goes on to enthusiastically tell about how well they can see the metal structures with the sun lighting up the metal. The main task has been accomplished. Now the tightening up will begin, and the checks for hermeticity.

So, the second flight between stations has been carried out. We reported on the first, unique one. So what can we say about the second? Pelekhov chats generally about the fact that "coastal trading" trips, as someone called them, are really starting to be carried out, in space between stations. He goes on to say that when the cosmonauts were leaving the Salyut-7 station, there were 3,000 km between the two stations. Now there are 500 km between them, and after some time the stations will meet. Of course a meeting in space is not the same as on earth. The situations will pass alongside each other at a distance of only 20 km, but in terms of space, this constitutes a meeting. When this flight was being prepared, both the 'Mir' station and then the ship carried out a maneuver. So the route has been mastered!

Pelekhov emphasizes that before a docking takes place in space it is carried out on earth with calculations by those who are organizing the docking. And the crew, as we have been shown, have carried it out irreproachably. It is sad for the crew to leave Salyut-7 -- it was their home the longest. The crew will now begin carrying out their tasks on the Mir station. After they have checked hermetic seals the crew will go into their space home.

Cosmonauts Return

LD270555 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev, in the Soyuz T-15 spacecraft, completed their transfer from the station Salyut-7 to Mir on June 26, 1986 at 23:46 Moscow time, in keeping with the flight schedule.

The Soyuz T-15 craft approached the Mir station, placed in a different orbit, in several stages. Two route corrections were made during Soyuz T-15's autonomous flight, following which the spacecraft approached Mir.

Its further movement up to fifty metres towards the station was carried out with the use of on-board automatic systems. The cosmonauts completed the docking process using manual controls and linked up Soyuz T-15 and Mir.

The coordinated work of specialists at Mission Control Centre, ground-based command and instrumentation complex and the crew ensured accurate performance of all operations on approaching, docking and link-up of the spacecraft.

After checking air-tightness of the docking unit, Kizin and Solovev moved inside the station premises. The cosmonauts will continue scheduled work on board the Mir station.

According to telemetry information, the flight of the manned complex Mir - Soyuz T-15 is proceeding normally. Kizim and Solovev are feeling fine.

The orbital complex Salyut-7 - Cosmos-1686 is continuing its flight in an unmanned mode.

The orbit-to-orbit transfers by the Soviet cosmonauts, which made it possible to carry out work at two orbital stations by one crew for the first time in world practice, demonstrate further progress of Soviet space technology.

LIZICHEV INTERVIEWED ON WWII SIGNIFICANCE

LD210532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Interview with Army General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, by correspondent Yakov Smirnov, on the occasion of a 20 June conference at the USSR Defense Ministry's Institute of Military History to commemorate the start of world War II, on 21 June in Moscow -- recorded]

[Text] [Smirnov] Aleksey Dmitriyevich, tell us, if you will, what are the objectives of the conference that you are holding today?

[Lizichev] We have the following principal objectives: to show in greater depth the aggressive essence of the perfidious attack on the Soviet Union by facist Germany; to reveal the party's activities to mobilize the country for the repulsion of facist aggression and for achieving victory in the Great Fatherland War; to step up criticism of bourgeois fabrications concerning the causes and start of the war by facism against the Soviet Union; and, finally, to analyze the lessons that come from the present-day struggle against the threat of war.

One of our important objectives is to demonstrate the significance of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on military matters and military-patriotic education for the practical work of the officers and political staff of the Army and Navy. We arranged the proceedings of the conference in such a way as to ensure that the analysis of the events that led to the start of war and of the first days of the war itself does not merely look back to the past. To quote Vladimir Ilich Lenin, such an analysis is needed for a correct assessment of the present and fearless foreknowledge of the future.

The scientific reports and papers substantially augmented our knowledge. The latest achievements in scientific historical research were actively circulated, too. There was a good analysis of the practice of work, which proved itself justified, in training the personnel of the country's Armed Forces on the eve of and during the course of the war. The conference, developing and reinforcing the experience accumulated in connection with the celebrations of the great victory last year will become an important event in the military-patriotic education of Soviet people and servicemen of the Army and fleet.

[Smirnov] I would also like to ask you to tell our radio listeners why it is so important and necessary for us to recall that date, to hold conferences, and conduct meetings of war veterans and servicemen with young people.

[Lizichev] In recalling in our mind's eye those harsh days, we are looking ahead, so that those days may never be repeated, so that the Soviet people may be protected reliably, so that the Soviet people can labor in peace.

Since the war, new generations have grown up who know about the war only through books and stories and films. Bur the war is in the heart of the whole generation which is alive today and will live in the future. The war defended the honor, freedom, and independence of our motherland. The war demonstrated all the advantages of our order; the war demonstrated all the possibilities of our Soviet man and of all the peoples of the countries of socialism. This is the first thing.

And secondly: One must speak of this because today all our porposals -- whatever proposals are put forward by the Central Committee of our party, on behalf of our state, by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorgachev, the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party -- all these proposals of ours meet with one single response from imperialism -- no, no, no! Imperialism is preparing war. The United States of America is presently doing everything in order to attain superiority over the Soviet Union, in order to dictate its will to us, in order to impose upon all other countries the line of its own dictate, in order to suppress the national liberation movements and other progressive movements. We cannot fail to take account of this. And our people must know that, unfortunately, a real danger of war exists. We are not in favor of in some way inflating this topic now. And we are opposed to those who consider that war can be unleashed. We believe that there is no fatal inevitability of war: It can be averted, there is power to do this. And this is first and foremost the might of the Land of the Soviets, the might of the entire socialist community, it is the might of all progressive forces.

And we must today, taking account of the policy of imperialism, first and foremost that of the United States of America and the NATO bloc, prepare our own people to defend the achievements of socialism. Our Army and our fleet must be prepared in such a way as to be ready at any moment to repulse an aggressor in a worthy manner. The entire activity of the servicemen of the Army and fleet has been, is, and will be subordinated to this.

The last war is for us not a simple fact of history. The further it recedes in time, the more mature appears the grandeur of the great deed accomplished by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces under the leadership of the party of Lenin for the sake of victory and it huge significance for the destiny of socialism, progress, and peace. For the Soviet people, war and victory are fused into one, and they will never be just history. They are our present and future. Victory in the most just of all the wars that our people ever had to wage is a subject of nationwide pride, a mighty factor in the upbringing of new generations, the creators and defenders of socialism, and a terrible warning to those who would wish once again to test our firmness.

Some people in the West call for the last war to be forgotten, as well as its results and lessons, and for the contribution of the Soviet Union in achieving victories over fascism to be belittled. It is given to no one to do this. Counterposed to the policy of peace and security conducted by the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism is the policy of militarism, social revanchism, and expansion. Only an absolute rejection of modern realities, as was stressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, can explain the U.S. leaders' reliance on brute force, the nuclear fist, and terrorist brigandage, thickly entangled with ideological intolerance and hatred. Unable to offer the peoples a peaceful historic alternative, the military-political elite of the United States of America and NATO are whipping up a militarist hysteria which is designed to put a brake on the historical process, freeze the development of socialism, and deflect us from the course of the party's 27th congress. Hence follows the conclusion: Supreme political and military vigilance in regard to the intrigues of imperialism is essential. One must fight against war before it starts. History has once again convincingly demonstrated that the new social order is indestructible. Its vitality rests upon a fundamentally new basis, upon the great advantages of socialism, which are consciously made use of in the activity of the party, the state, and the entire people, upon supreme moral and political qualities of our people.

And we recall again and again the immortal words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin to the effect that the people are invincible when the workers and peasants understand and feel that they are defending their soviet power.